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NEW YORK The Literary Digest October 20, 1934

Europe After the Marseilles Assassinations

Tension Eased By Italy's Good-Will Toward Yugoslavia, and Appointment of Laval to Carry On Barthou's Work for Peace

THE dangerous international situation produced by the assassination of King Alexander I of Yugoslavia and France's Foreign Minister, Jean-Louis Barthou, at Marseilles, was looked upon with anxiety in all the chancelleries of Europe.

But relief was felt when Italy gave positive demonstrations of its good-will toward Yugoslavia, and the Cabinet of Premier Gaston Doumergue in France held fast, as former Premier Pierre Laval was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs to succeed the late M. Barthou. The ill-fated voyage of the King of Yugoslavia to France was a mile-stone in the more numerous Continental journeys of M. Barthou to keep the peace in Europe.

France's late Foreign Minister was due at Rome early in November to arrange with Premier Benito Mussolini a French-Italian accord, a project sincerely indorsed by Il Duce.

Premier Mussolini had previously announced at Milan that if France and Italy succeeded in reaching a definite agreement, it would be fruitful of good results not only for the two countries directly concerned, but also for all Europe. On the same occasion, as recorded in last week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, Premier Mussolini said that Italian-Yugoslav relations could be improved only when Yugoslavian newspapers ceased their accusations of cowardice against the Italian Army, which, to use his own words, "wound us to the innermost core of our hearts."

Il Duce was referring to Yugoslavian taunts that the defeat of the Italian Army at Caporetto in the World War was consequent upon Italian cowardice.

After strengthening the friendship between France and Yugoslavia, which has been firm since the peace treaties following the World War, M. Barthou purposed to bring about kindlier relations between Italy and Yugoslavia at the same time that he was talking about a French-Italian accord.

Keystone

This retouched photograph, the original of which was rushed by plane from Marseilles to London, and then radioed to New York, shows the scene of King Alexander's assassination. The King is in the rear of the car at left. Foreign Minister Barthou, also fatally wounded, is behind the chauffeur, who is at the right in the car. Pressed against the right side of the automobile (the reader's left) is the assassin

His plan was thwarted by the assassination of himself and of King Alexander I of Yugoslavia shortly after a Yugoslavian war-ship arrived in the harbor of Marseilles and M. Barthou welcomed His Majesty in the name of the Republic of France.

Assassin Said to Be Macedonian

The assassin who killed King Alexander I and M. Barthou with bullets fired from a revolver of a sub-machine gun type, had managed to mount the running board of the car when the attention of the police was attracted by a fight among spectators who crowded the line of way along which the King and M. Barthou were riding. He was cut down by the saber stroke of a French mounted policeman, and trampled to death by furious witnesses of his crime.

At first the assassin, who had entered France under a forged passport, was reported to have been a Croat, a national of Croatia, which has always been a recalcitrant element in Yugoslavia—the Triune Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Later, however, the Yugoslav Legation at Vienna stated that his name was not Petrus Kalemen, but Vlada Georgeff Tschernocemskz. He was a Macedonian terrorist, a former bodyguard of Ivan Mihailoff, the Macedonian revolutionary leader, now in exile. The assassin was born in Kameitza, Southern Bulgaria.

The death sentence was predicted in Paris press dispatches for two confessed members of the Balkan terror band, the Ustasha, three of whose members, including a "gun-girl," were being sought by the police of eight countries for complicity in the slaying of King Alexander and M. Barthou.

The first reaction in England to the murders at Marseilles was grave fear that Yugoslavia might go through civil war, and break up into racial fragments, and that an outside Power might take advantage of the situation for its own territorial and political advantage.

Of course, the experts in Continental affairs who entertained such fears had Italy in mind, because the hostility between that country and Yugoslavia has long been considered the chief danger-spot in Europe. But there was some satisfaction, wrote a London correspondent of the New York *Times*, in the news from Belgrade that there were two Croats in the Regency of the three men named in King Alexander's will as his successors. Theoretically, it was held, that should keep Croatia in line with the other parts of Yugoslavia, but not too much dependence was placed on such an outcome.

Yet when the body of the slain King Alexander was taken through Zagreb, hotbed of Croatian independence, on the way to Belgrade, the Croatians forgot all animosities, and gave themselves up to prayer and mourning. To give the city a genuine aspect of grief, wrote a Zagreb correspondent of the Associated Press, all the electric lights were extinguished when the funeral train arrived at 9:30 P.M. Thousands of streaming torchlights, carried by Croat peasants, illuminated the faces of the crowds that came forth to see the pro-

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cession and lent an almost ghostly appearance to the scene.

From Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, it was reported that King Alexander's tragic death had had the effect of healing old family feuds, softening political hatred and bringing Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes into closer communion of heart and mind.

Of foremost importance in British opinion of the European situation was the selection of Pierre Laval, Minister of Colonies, and a former Premier, as the successor of M. Barthou.

To replace M. Laval as Minister of Colonies, Louis Rollin, former Minister of Commerce and of the Navy, was named. Paul Marchandeau, former Budget Director, became Minister of Interior, succeeding Albert Sarraut, who, as chief of France's police, gendarmerie, and Sureté Generale, was forced to resign as having been in part responsible for laxity in police safeguards at Marseilles.

Pierre Laval was described as taking charge of the French Foreign Office with wide experience in the field of foreign affairs. In 1931 when problems of disarmament, reparations and inter-allied war debts complicated the international situation, M. Laval, then Premier, together with Aristide Briand, or alone, made journeys to London, Berlin, and Washington to discuss these questions with statesmen at these capitals.

Premier at forty-seven, M. Laval, self-made statesman from Auvergne, a section of France that has produced men of great driving power and thrift, was characterized as having "one of those remarkable faces deriving a certain degree of grandeur from sheer ugliness, as was the case with the great novelist, Balzac, whom Laval resembles."

Italy's Good-Will Gesture

As far as Italy and Yugoslavia were concerned, it was noted with satisfaction that despite various anti-Italian demonstrations in Yugoslavia, Italy made the greatest gesture of good-will toward Yugoslavia since the War, when a royal salute was given to the body of King Alexander as it passed through the Straits of Messina, on its way to the harbor of Split (Spalato).

At Paris, Marie, Queen-Mother of Yugoslavia, told her eleven-year-old son, Peter II, the new King, how his father died at an assassin's hands. Tears streamed down her cheeks as she informed him that his father was dead, but not, as he had thought, hurt in a motor accident. She curtsied as she explained to him that he was a King and even she now was his subject—the Queen-Mother—and owed him allegiance. Peter had been removed in a moment from his happy schoolboy's world in England to become King of about fifteen million people. She told him that his people had accepted his father's death stoically, that a Regency had been appointed to rule for him during his boyhood and that the three Regents themselves, the Government, Army and Navy, and the Bishops of the Orthodox Church had taken the oath of allegiance to him.

Belgrade Associated Press dispatches reported that the assassinated King Alexander was to have a funeral fit for a Cæsar. Tsar Boris III of Bulgaria, King Carol II of Rumania, the Italian Crown Prince, and special envoys from all the crowned heads and States of Europe were to attend. After the Yugoslav destroyer *Dubrovnik*, which had taken the King on his ill-fated voyage to France, had carried his body back to his own country, the casket was borne in a royal funeral-train through Zagreb to Belgrade while the whole nation bowed in mourning.

In France, the Government gave the high honor of a national funeral to Jean-Louis Barthou, the murdered Foreign Minister, altho his family had stated their preference for a private funeral.

Genuine grief was expressed throughout Europe over the death of France's famous Foreign Minister just as he was nearing his crowning achievement—a series of interlocking Locarnos binding all Europe to cooperate to maintain the *status quo*.

Alexander and Barthou: Outstanding Political Figures

Yugoslav King Instituted Many Reforms, But His Reign Was Troubled

Alexander I of Yugoslavia, one of the world's few dictator-kings, was the fourth of the rulers (of two houses) of the rocky Balkan kingdom to be assassinated since the founding of the Kara-George Dynasty by George Petrovich, the peasant surnamed Kara (Black) George, who drove the Turks from Serbian soil in 1804.

King Alexander

The Kara-Georgeviches alternated with the Obrenovich Dynasty on the Serbian Throne. The slaying of King Alexander Obrenovich and Queen Draga, in 1903, brought the "Black Georges" back to the throne with the election of the liberator's grandson, Peter Kara-Georgevich, then in exile in Montenegro. Peter was the father of the Alexander who was slain in Marseilles last week. Of the eight individuals who sat on the Serbian Throne after 1904, one was overthrown by revolution, one was forced to abdicate, and three were assassinated, including "Black" George himself. Only three died natural deaths while occupying the Throne.

Known as the "Liberator" sixteen years ago, the popularity of Alexander I declined steadily as he took more and more power in an endeavor to knit what formerly was known as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, into Yugoslavia.

His death has been attributed to the Ustasha, the Croatian Internal Revolutionary Organization, which steadily has opposed the seizure of power by the minority Serbian group.

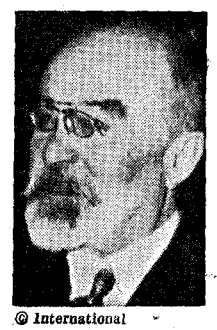
The latter is outnumbered by the 8,000,000 Croats, Hungarians, Germans, Macedonians, etc., who reputedly "hate and despise" 7,000,000 Serbs.

When Alexander proclaimed himself dictator of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats,

(Continued on page 34)

Tho a Great Skeptic, the Foreign Minister Was Still a Good European

Jean-Louis Barthou, seventy-two-year-old French Foreign Minister, whose life was snapped by the bullet of an assassin last week, was a hard-bitten realist, and, with the late Aristide Briand, ranked as one of his country's greatest Foreign Ministers of the post-War era.



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Jean-Louis Barthou

Denounced by his critics, at home and abroad, as a "fence-mender and trouble-maker," M. Barthou was for many years a great power in French and European politics, and the most eloquent exponent of the "no disarmament without security" thesis. At the time of his death he had only begun his most important work, the establishment of his dream of an Eastern Locarno of interlocking pacts to protect the interests of *La Patrie* and her allies in Eastern Europe.

Combining the eloquence of Briand with the intellectual force of Poincaré, with whom he made his political début in the Dupuy Ministry, in 1894, M. Barthou's most striking diplomatic victories were scored within the last fourteen months. His achievements in this period included the recementing of Franco-British relations, and cooperation in the face of the danger inherent in the Hitler policies; rapprochement with Russia; improvement of Franco-Italian relations, and the buttressing of France's ties with Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

The Nazi policies toward Austria having thrown France and Italy together for the first time since the World War, M. Barthou had been engaged in trying to effect a friendly three-way agreement among France, Italy, and Yugoslavia to overcome the ill-feeling between the two latter nations caused by rivalries in the Adriatic, and anxiety over the future of Austria.

M. Barthou, having repeatedly rejected

(Continued on page 34)

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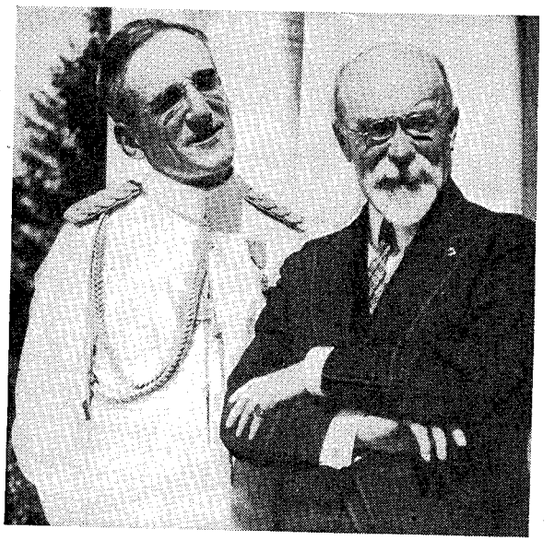
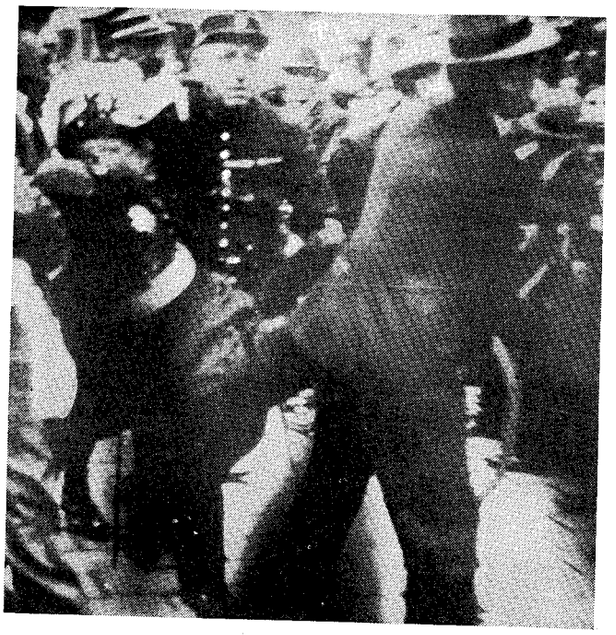
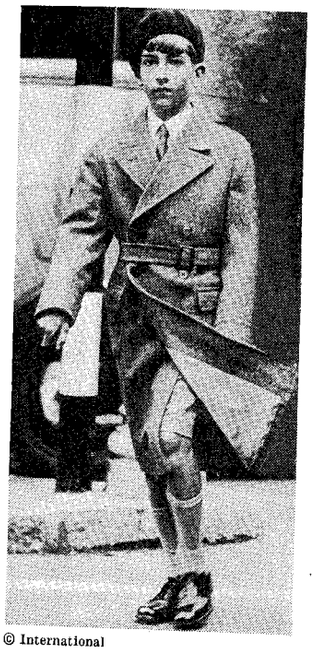


Wide World photographs

This photograph was taken at Marseilles as the cheering throng greeted King Alexander when he rode by with French Foreign Minister Barthou, a few moments before the assassin fired. (Right) King Alexander and M. Barthou during the latter's recent visit at Belgrade





Wide World photographs

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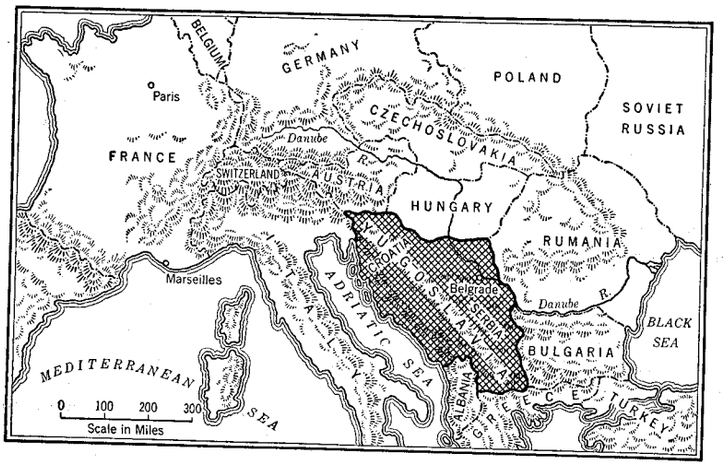
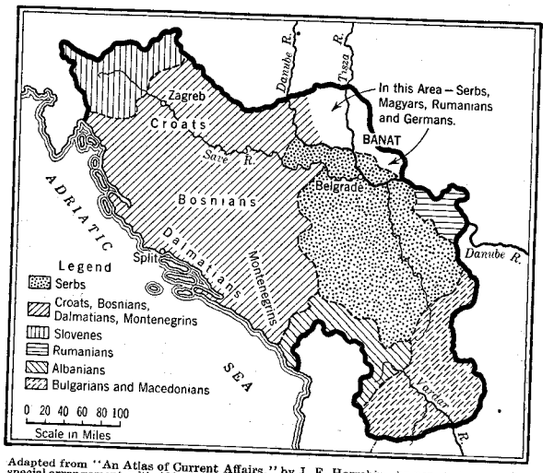
(Left to right) Prince Paul, cousin of the late King, and head of the Regency; General Georges, of the French Army's high command, being taken to a hospital just after the assassin had wounded him; and the new King of Yugoslavia, Peter II, eleven years old





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(Left) Yugoslavia's key position in the Balkans, Central Europe, and the Mediterranean area is shown; some of the various racial groups in Yugoslavia are shown in the map on the right

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Digest Rechecks Sentiment on Roosevelt Policies

Poll of 65,000 Persons Throughout Nation, Taken in March and April, Showed 69.03 Per Cent. Approved New Deal; the Same 65,000 in August and September Showed 50.97

First Literary Digest Nation-Wide Poll of 65,000 Persons on Roosevelt's Policies Taken in March and April, 1934		Second Literary Digest Nation-Wide Check-Up Poll of the Same 65,000 Persons on Roosevelt Policies Taken in August and September, 1934			
% YES In Support of Roosevelt Policies	*% NO Against Roosevelt Policies*		*% YES Now Approve Roosevelt Administration to Date*	*% NO Now Against Roosevelt Administration to Date*	*Changes in Approval or Disapproval between 1st & 2nd Literary Digest Polls + or − %*
83.72	16.28	Alabama	66.67	33.33	17.05 −
64.29	35.71	Arizona	37.5	62.5	26.79 −
78.38	21.62	Arkansas	69.44	30.56	8.94 −
74.62	25.38	California	58.28	41.72	16.34 −
68.33	31.67	Colorado	50.94	49.06	17.39 −
55.65	44.35	Connecticut	40.18	59.82	15.47 −
33.33	66.67	Delaware	50.	50.	16.67 +
48.94	51.06	Dist. of Col.	47.05	52.95	1.89 −
79.17	20.83	Florida	60.52	39.48	18.65 −
88.52	11.48	Georgia	78.95	21.05	9.57 −
80.95	19.05	Idaho	64.	36.	16.95 −
66.06	33.94	Illinois	46.34	53.66	19.72 −
65.35	34.65	Indiana	44.95	55.05	20.40 −
63.52	36.48	Iowa	55.62	44.38	7.90 −
61.54	38.46	Kansas	49.63	50.37	11.91 −
77.22	22.78	Kentucky	64.77	35.23	12.45 −
80.	20.	Louisiana	65.62	34.38	14.38 −
58.62	41.38	Maine	38.23	61.77	20.39 −
64.29	35.71	Maryland	50.	50.	14.29 −
56.54	43.46	Massachusetts	39.01	60.99	17.53 −
75.40	24.60	Michigan	45.38	54.62	30.02 −
79.15	20.85	Minnesota	63.26	36.74	15.89 −
91.30	8.70	Mississippi	84.	16.	7.30 −
75.20	24.80	Missouri	53.77	46.23	21.43 −
70.97	29.03	Montana	72.22	27.78	1.25 +
62.93	37.07	Nebraska	55.33	44.67	7.60 −
68.13	31.87	Nevada	83.33	16.67	15.20 +
52.78	47.22	New Hampshire	48.48	51.52	4.30 −
59.39	40.61	New Jersey	38.86	61.14	20.53 −
69.23	30.77	New Mexico	60.	40.	9.23 −
64.68	35.32	New York	42.35	57.65	22.33 −
76.12	23.88	North Carolina	76.67	23.33	.55 +
67.74	32.26	North Dakota	56.52	43.48	11.22 −
68.31	31.69	Ohio	49.15	50.85	19.16 −
75.31	24.69	Oklahoma	56.41	43.59	18.90 −
72.73	27.27	Oregon	62.71	37.29	10.02 −
69.37	30.63	Pennsylvania	47.47	52.53	21.90 −
72.41	27.59	Rhode Island	42.3	57.7	30.11 −
90.91	9.09	South Carolina	65.	35.	25.91 −
68.29	31.71	South Dakota	44.44	55.56	23.85 −
74.07	25.93	Tennessee	65.21	34.79	8.86 −
82.01	17.99	Texas	72.57	27.43	9.44 −
61.90	38.10	Utah	75.	25.	13.10 +
50.	50.	Vermont	47.73	52.27	2.27 −
78.75	21.25	Virginia	51.72	48.28	27.03 −
74.80	25.20	Washington	54.16	45.84	20.64 −
69.35	30.65	West Virginia	53.70	46.30	15.65 −
72.30	27.70	Wisconsin	54.01	45.99	18.29 −
66.67	33.33	Wyoming	41.17	58.83	25.50 −
66.92	33.08	State Unknown	56.	44.	10.92 −
69.03	30.97	*TOTALS*	50.97	49.03	18.06 −

THE LITERARY DIGEST announces the results of another poll which, like all its polls, will arouse lively interest among experts and average citizens alike.

THE DIGEST has just completed another nation-wide test of public sentiment—a 65,000-ballot poll, this time—on the popularity of the Roosevelt Administration's acts and policies.

It will be recalled that, in May and June of this year, THE DIGEST, by ballots sent throughout the country, asked 15,000,000 Americans whether or not they approved "on the whole" the acts and policies of President Roosevelt's first year.

Before that poll was taken, however, THE DIGEST, in March and April, put the same question to 65,000 persons in every State, and the results of this earlier poll, hitherto unpublished separately, appear in the table above. In the table, also, appear the results of a second poll, which THE DIGEST conducted in August and September among the same 65,000 persons in the same States.

For the sake of emphasis, let it be repeated that the lists of names used in these two 65,000-ballot polls were identical. And in the second 65,000-ballot poll, as in the first one, those who received ballots were asked whether, on the whole, they now approved the Roosevelt Administration's acts and policies to date.

Thus THE DIGEST adopted the famous slogan of Amos 'n' Andy—"check 'n' double check."

The accompanying table shows the results of these two 65,000-ballot polls in every State and in the District of Columbia. The figures indicate the percentages of the "Yes" and "No" ballots cast in each State. As in its other polls, THE DIGEST draws no conclusions from its figures. It simply records them, and leaves its readers to form their own opinions.

In the 15,000,000-ballot poll, many will remember, 61.15 per cent. of those who voted registered approval of the Administration's acts and policies, and 38.85 per cent. registered disapproval.

In the earlier March-April poll (see accompanying table) the approving ratio stood at 69.03 per cent., and the disapproving ratio at 30.97 per cent. In the first place, of course, DIGEST readers will wish to compare these percentages for the March-April poll as a whole with those for the August-September poll as a whole. The latter poll shows 50.97 per cent. in favor, and 49.03 per cent. opposed.

Next, readers will wish to note the States in which a change occurs, and where it is greatest. In certain States the percentage of "Yes" ballots is larger in the August-September poll than in the March-April poll. These are: Delaware, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, and Utah. Delaware shows a jump in "Yes" percentage from 33.33 to 50, Nevada one from 68.13 to 83.33.

On the other hand, in the other States the percentage of "Yes" ballots is smaller in the second poll than in the first. In California it drops from 74.62 to 58.28, in Connecticut from 55.65 to 40.18, in Illinois from 66.06 to 46.34, in Indiana from 65.35 to 44.95, in Massachusetts from 56.54 to 39.01, in Michigan from 75.40 to 45.38, in Minnesota from 79.15 to 63.26, in Missouri from 75.20 to 53.77, in New Jersey from 59.39 to 38.86, in New York from 64.68 to 42.35, in Ohio from 68.31 to 49.15, in Pennsylvania from 69.37 to 47.47, in Wisconsin from 72.30 to 54.01.

These States are particularly noteworthy, either because of wide-spread interest in political contests they are staging at this moment, or because of the size of their populations, and, hence, of the delegations they send to the lower House of Congress.

The biggest increase in the percentage of "Yes" votes in the half year between the two polls occurred in Delaware.

The biggest decrease occurred in Rhode Island, and striking decreases were shown also in Arizona, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

It will be observed that only Delaware and the District of Columbia cast less than 50 per cent. of their ballots in the "Yes" column in the March-April poll, while Vermont was on the line with exactly 50 per cent.

But in the August-September poll "Yes" ballots were outnumbered by "No" ballots in Arizona, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming, while Delaware and Maryland each split their votes exactly in half.

It will be noted that several of the great industrial States are in this group, and only a few of the great agricultural States.

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President Stresses Price Policy on Eve of Election

Convinced That the Nation Is Again "In the Black," He Also Believes Price Level Should Be Still Higher, and Should Be Accompanied by Rise in Wage Level

IN a highly important press conference at the White House last week, President Roosevelt emphasized a fundamental policy of his Administration. It is, first, to raise prices to a higher level, and, secondly, to stabilize them on that level so as to permit of relatively little fluctuation.

More than a year ago, after a series of conversations with business, financial and agricultural leaders, the President came to the conclusion that the country's assets actually had fallen below its liabilities. That is to say, while the debt total remained almost constant, the nation's assets—represented in its industries, farms, homes and so on—had dropped dramatically in value.

Consequently, three courses seemed open. One was to cut down outstanding debts by force of law, which the Constitution appeared to forbid. The second was to lighten the debt burden indirectly, which to some extent has been done by such means as the refinancing of mortgages on farms and homes. The third course was to raise prices to make debt-paying easier.

Wholesale Prices Climb

Many will recall that, in a "fireside" radio talk from the White House in October, 1933, the President announced that it was his definite policy to restore commodity price levels, particularly those for farm products. "If we cannot do this one way we will do it another," he said. "Do it, we will." Last week, the Department of Labor revealed that wholesale commodity prices, which stood at 59.6 per cent. of the 1926 average on March 4, 1933, had climbed to 77.2 per cent. at the end of September, 1934.

President Roosevelt is convinced that the nation is again "in the black," but nevertheless believes that the price level should be raised higher still, and that it should be accompanied by a similar rise in the wage level. To exactly what level prices should be forced, the President has not determined, except, generally, that it should be one well suited to the various parts of the country's economic structure.

Whether his price policy might involve additional steps of an inflationary nature is a question. He did not say that it would, but neither did he rule another change in the dollar's gold content permanently out of the picture.

Next day, Senator Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio, after a talk with the President, was quoted as predicting that there would be a further move in Congress to devalue the dollar's gold content in order to raise prices. Many traders construed this statement and the President's press conference as inflationary news and there was an upturn on the stock and commodity exchanges. The trend was reversed later, however, when the President said he had not discussed dollar devaluation with Senator Bulkley, and when the latter declared he was opposed to further action by Congress at this time.

Incidentally, the Administration's financial policies had reverberations in far-off China Sunday. To check the drain of silver caused by the silver-purchasing program of the United States, the Chinese Government placed a tax on exports of the metal.

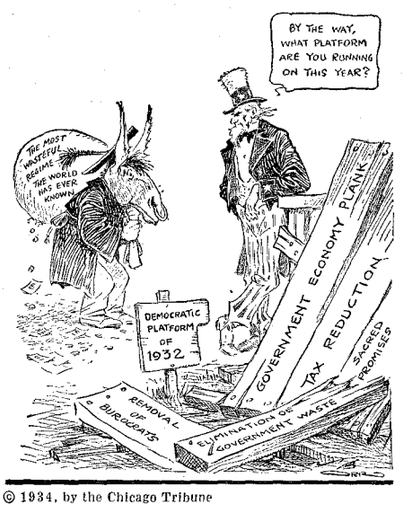
It is assumed that the White House press conference will have an effect on the election of November 6.

Certain characteristics of the campaign stand out clearly now that Election Day is less than three weeks away, and several of the State-wide contests have attracted nation-wide attention.

Public interest in the election is profound, as has been shown in the heavy registration figures reported from several communities.

Again, most of the battles are being fought with exceptionally small war chests. Contributors have been cutting their gifts to a minimum or refusing to give at all. Stump-speakers, therefore, have been economizing as never before. In one State, at least, they have been putting up overnight in roadside cabins.

From the start, Republicans have conceded that the Democrats might make gains in the United States Senate, and, as the campaign has progressed, their estimates of the gains they themselves expect to make in the House of Representatives have been reduced. In the Senate of the last Congress there were 60 Democrats, 35 Republicans and one Farmer-Laborite. In the House, there were 311 Democrats, 114 Republicans, 5 Farmer-Laborites and five vacancies.


BY THE WAY, WHAT PLATFORM ARE YOU RUNNING ON THIS YEAR?
THE MOST WASTEFUL REGIME THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN
DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1932
GOVERNMENT ECONOMY PLANK
TAX REDUCTION
SACRED PROMISES
REMOVAL OF BUREAUCRATS
ELIMINATION OF GOVERNMENT WASTE

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An Outstanding Example of Political Dishonesty

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*

His Own Century of Progress

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

Thirty-five Senate seats must be filled on Election Day—four for short terms—as well as 432 seats in the House and 34 Governorships. Maine already has elected a Governor, a Senator and three Representatives.

The most widely-noted contest is that for the Governorship of California. There the ex-Socialist, Upton Sinclair, author of what he calls the EPIC (End Poverty in California) plan, is running as the Democratic candidate against the conservative Republican incumbent, Frank F. Merriam. A third candidate, Raymond L. Haight, is seeking election as a middle-of-the-roader.

Wisconsin, too, is staging contests of national interest. Robert M. La Follette Jr., Progressive, is running for re-election to the Senate against two men who have been known as conservatives, John M. Callahan, Democrat, and John B. Chapple, Republican. At the same time, the Senator's brother, Philip, also a Progressive or third-party candidate, is running for Governor against the Republican, Howard T. Greene, and the pro-Roosevelt Democratic incumbent, Albert G. Schmedeman. Governor Schmedeman's left leg was amputated as the result of an accident recently

In New York, Herbert H. Lehman, liberal Democratic Governor, is opposed in his fight for that office by a liberal Republican, Robert Moses, at present New York City's Park Commissioner. Justice John F.

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Hylan, the city's former Mayor, is likewise seeking the Governorship as the candidate of the Recovery party.

In Pennsylvania, David A. Reed, incumbent, is the candidate for Senator and William A. Schnader, Attorney-General, the candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket. The Democrats are running Joseph F. Guffey for Senator and George H. Earle for Governor. Gov. Gifford Pinchot, who ran as a New Deal Republican against Senator Reed in the primary, is supporting the Republican ticket now.

In Connecticut, the Democratic candidate for Governor is the incumbent, Wilbur L. Cross, formerly of Yale, and a distinguished scholar. His Republican opponent is a man of comparable caliber, Hugh M. Alcorn, a State's Attorney who has built up a national reputation as a prosecutor.

In Massachusetts, after a sensational victory in the Democratic primary, James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston, is running for Governor against the Republican Gaspar Bacon, now Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Curley is for President Roosevelt's New Deal heart and soul.

On the other hand, the Democratic candidate for Senator in Ohio, ex-Gov. A. V. Donahey, seems to accept the New Deal with reservations. His Republican opponent, however, the highly conservative Senator Simeon D. Fess, does not accept it at all.

Press Comment

In general, newspaper editors were slow to express opinions on President Roosevelt's price policy, tho they placed the story of his press conference on the front page. The New York *Times*, one of the papers which did comment editorially, thought it doubtful whether the program for higher prices would reassure business or restore general confidence.

It was the opinion of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* that "No one disagrees concerning the objective. . . . Disagreement with the President and his policies is, rather, as to the methods employed to get prices back where they belong."

On the other hand, *The Record* of that city commended the President for refusing to "freeze the status quo" and for stating that "a higher price level—and a higher standard of living—is the objective of his program."

The Providence *News-Tribune* declared that the President has "the backing of all authoritative economists" in his belief "that prices will have to go somewhat higher in order to induce industry to become as active as it could be and as it ought to be."

The Utica *Press* observed that, as the President and his advisers take up the matter of prices, "they would better first turn their attention to the prices labor now receives for its product. Labor is rightly complaining that the price it commands in the market does not equal the price commanded by those other things which it must have in order to live."

A Murder Indictment in the Lindbergh Case

Grand Jury of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Ends Its Hearing by Returning a True Bill Against Bruno Richard Hauptmann

During the last week, twenty-three witnesses and Colonel Lindbergh, himself, brought testimony before the Hunterdon County Grand Jury sitting in Flemington, New Jersey, in the hearing which closed with an indictment for the murder of Charles Lindbergh, Jr., brought against Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

Previously, Colonel Lindbergh had identified the voice of the suspect as that of the man he heard at St. Raymond's Cemetery in the Bronx on the night of April 2, 1932, when the $50,000 ransom was paid.

Other witnesses before the Grand Jury included Dr. Charles H. Mitchell, Mercer County physician, who performed the autopsy on the murdered child. He had been quoted as having said that the fractured skull might have been caused by a bullet fired from a revolver such as the .25-caliber pistol found in Hauptmann's garage. Albert S. Osborn, and his son, Albert D. Osborn, handwriting experts, also testified. They are convinced that the prisoner's writing, and the writing on the fourteen ransom notes, including the first, left at the scene of the crime, coincide.

The Grand Jury also heard Miss Cecil Barr, cashier of Loew's Sheridan Square Theater, in Greenwich Village, who had identified Hauptmann as the man who passed her the $5 ransom bill last November. Hauptmann had asserted that the $14,590 found on his premises was left to him by the late Isidor Fisch, a tubercular furrier who returned to Germany a month after the note was presented to Miss Barr.

A carpenter, Charles Galambos, of Manville, New Jersey, had identified the prisoner as the man who had rented his garage, fifteen miles from the Lindbergh home, in Hopewell, New Jersey, from March to July, 1932.

Most important of the witnesses identifying the suspect was Millard Whited, former painter and building contractor, who is certain that Hauptmann is the man he saw prowling among the bushes about the Lindbergh home on February 18 and 29. The first date stuck in his memory because a relative had died on that day; the second, because State Police aroused him from his sleep on March 1, 1932, the night of the kidnaping. With a strong dislike for publicity, Whited is "a poor man who seems absolutely honest and upright," according to Col. H. Norman Schwartzkopf of the New Jersey State Police. Since the kidnaping, and subsequent questioning, Whited had moved to Lambertville, New Jersey, seeking work as a logger, but his testimony had been kept on file.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman signed extradition papers for Hauptmann's removal to New Jersey for trial on the murder charge. Defense lawyer James M. Fawcett's writ of *habeas corpus* prevented immediate extradition because the writ was not to have been returnable until Monday, when a New York court met to consider it.

Should extradition be granted, and the murder charge fail, Hauptmann would be brought back to the Bronx, New York, where he would face trial for extortion.

Raymond Poincaré, France's War President, Dies

Raymond Poincaré, "The Lion of Lorraine," France's war-time President, died at 4 A.M. last Monday morning. He was born in 1860. He had been in ill-health since he resigned from his third tenure of office as Premier in 1929. The death of Poincaré, who was called the "savior of the franc" when he was summoned to the Prime Ministry for the third time in 1926, deprived France of a second great statesman within a week. The other was Jean-Louis Barthou.

Poincaré was called the type of the perfect bourgeois. The French middle class felt they were safe with him. After the armistice he stood firmly opposed to any concessions to Germany. When Germany was not paying reparations, he ordered occupation of the Ruhr and compelled acceptance by the Germans of the Dawes Plan.

When the Left majority in 1926 had ruined the franc, he stepped in to save it from disaster. Disregarding every consideration but saving the currency, he stabilized the franc at its present basis of roughly one-fifth its former value. Savings were swept away; many men were ruined. Protest availed nothing. Poincaré, deliberate and hard-headed, was sure he had taken the only course. He won.

He took office when the republic faced by far its worst monetary crisis, and before long Frenchmen were calling him the savior of the franc. He built for France a financial bulwark which made her the envy of almost all the world, and the most potent economic force in Europe. It was because of his work that France was able to stay on a gold basis when other currencies were being inflated.

In scholarship Poincaré ranked high above those who made politics their profession in France and rose by it to statesmanship. He was famous as a brilliant lawyer who might have been equally brilliant as a scientist.

Tho he had been ill since 1929, when he was forced to resign from the Premiership because of ill-health, the death of M. Poincaré was not expected. Mentally, he remained alert and astute, harsh and inflexible in his judgments. His political horizon was said to be bounded by the Treaty of Versailles, a copy of which always lay on his desk.

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Topics of the Day

The Care and Feeding Of Fraternity Members When the "house plan" was inaugurated at Yale a few years ago in the quite concrete form of millions of dollars worth of new dormitories with dining-halls attached, it was argued in support of the plan that a more democratic spirit would be created by compelling undergraduates to eat together.

Fraternities in Yale College, alleged enemies of the democratic spirit, have been little more than "eating clubs" for years. Hence, when the "colleges," under the "house plan," were fitted up with dining-halls, with compulsory attendance, a blow was struck at the principal function of fraternities: The feeding of members.

Psi Upsilon was the first to acknowledge defeat, and surrender its national charter as a fraternity to become a "club." Alpha Delta Phi announced that no new members would be pledged this year, pending decision on a course of action.

These announcements were hailed by undergraduate publications at Yale as the disappearance of "the last remnants of ritual and secrecy," "the sordid disputes and log-rolling on membership," "the advance notices of the demise of fraternities at Yale."

But it should be remembered that as long as there are corners in a room, groups gathering there will break up and gather in smaller groups in those corners; cliques will collect, clubs will develop. To do away with fraternities or their equivalent, something more will be necessary than the mere duplication of their menus.

* * * *

Beauticians Give Hint On Beating Hard Times Beauty shops comprise the nation's sixth largest industry, we are told. Despite the depression, the coiffure artists, beauticians, and feminine tonsorialists are doing very well indeed. The answer to this seeming paradox was elicited at the third annual American Beauty and Styles Convention at New York City: mass production.

Altho women are spending less in beauty parlors, the loss has been more than offset by the increase in customers. Even mill-girls earning only from $12 to $14 a week appear to be spending fifty cents weekly for a manicure and shampoo.

An appliance manufacturer gave a ready explanation for his industry's progress.

"Why," he said, "I sold thirty-six hair-dryers to a beauty-shop proprietor in New Britain, Connecticut. I said to him: 'Sol, what are you going to do with thirty-six hair-dryers in New Britain?'

"He said, 'I'm going to give a girl, during her lunch hour, a shampoo, dry her hair, give her a sandwich, get her in and out of the shop in forty-five minutes, and charge her fifty cents.' "

Perhaps an adaptation of these tactics might help other industries which are bemoaning lack of trade.

* * * *

Two Predictions And an Analogy The day before the final game of the World Series, Will Rogers was bold enough to plunge into prophecy. "Now about to-morrow," he said in his syndicated newspaper column. "That's going to be a real game. . . . I look for the series to go nine games, with a couple of ties in there."

To say that Will was wrong is to say too little. As everyone knows, the "real game," played next day, was a strange thing, a baseball game with a football score.

Still, prediction-making seems easy enough if one knows how. President Roosevelt predicted that Detroit would win one of the earlier games by a score of three to one. Detroit won, by a score of three to one.

Just what the contrast proves is problematical. Maybe it proves that Mr. Roosevelt could get a job as a sports-writer if he ever got tired of public life. And maybe it proves that public life, rather than sports-writing, is the proper field for Mr. Rogers.

* * * *

A Political Contest Between Two Women It is common enough nowadays to see a woman running for public office against a man, but a race between two women still is something of a novelty. A contest of the latter sort is being staged in New York State, where Miss Natalie Couch, Republican, is opposing Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Democrat, for Representative-at-Large.

It is not a race between homebodies, however—far from it. Neither woman is new to politics. Miss Couch has been an active political worker since women got the vote. She is a lawyer, secretary to a Supreme Court Justice, and a director of the Women's National Republican Club. Mrs. O'Day, a friend of Mrs. Roosevelt, is a member of the Democratic National Committee, and a widely-known club-woman.

Their race, therefore, will be conducted along orthodox lines, suitable for a contest between political veterans. The lines will be orthodox, that is, unless the ladies forget to fling the conventional quantities of mud at each other. Miss Couch does seem to be in danger of forgetting; she says she considers her opponent "very attractive." This, of course, never will do. It is all very well to call one's opponent a fiend in human form, for the voters are used to that, and pay no attention to it, but they would be hopelessly confused by a campaign which degenerated into an exchange of compliments between candidates.

The Joint Debate: Political Comeback Edward R. Burke, of Nebraska, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, and Robert G. Simmons, his Republican opponent, deserve honorable mention for restoring the joint debate to American politics. This languishing institution, once so familiar to the American electorate, is too valuable to be permitted to die, and it is good to see it revivified in one State, at least.

After a bit of dickering, Messrs. Burke and Simmons agreed to appear together on the same stump in a series of ten joint debates, two in each of Nebraska's five Congressional Districts. There will be no hedging, or dodging, in this contest; neither man asks anything better than to meet his opponent face to face, and answer his arguments as fast as they are made.

Nor is either anxious to conceal how clear-cut the issue is between them. Mr. Burke is so enthusiastic over the New Deal that he has delivered a eulogy of it which President Roosevelt quoted approvingly in his August address at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Mr. Simmons detests the New Deal as profoundly as Mr. Burke admires it. Each intends to make his position as plain as he possibly can before the joint debates are over. Neither is much interested in any other subject.

A contest between men, who win or lose votes because of their personalities, as well as their ideas, never constitutes a perfect referendum on a policy, but this contest comes as close to perfection as anyone could ask.

* * * *

A Milk Diet For Statesmen "Drinking milk has made me a Cabinet Minister," Maj. Walter Elliot, Britain's Minister of Agriculture, told London school children. Undoubtedly this will interest *Uncle Don*, of WOR, who is forming the Order of the Golden Crest, one of the purposes of which is to encourage youngsters to drink milk.

If Major Elliot is right, perhaps another "hands-across-the-sea" competition, less acrimonious than the *America's* Cup race, can be instituted between American and British youth to see which can produce the most and the best statesmen on a milk diet.

"If you only keep on drinking milk, you all may become even better Cabinet Ministers than I am," said Major Elliot modestly. He was speaking at the inauguration of the Milk Supply Board's project to provide school children with milk at nominal prices.

Those who noted President Roosevelt's analogy between American and British efforts to combat hard times might well notice that England is only preparing to provide milk for the young, while America has done this for at least a decade.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, pioneer in the woman suffrage movement, will be eighty years old on November 9, but she is as active as ever as an author and executive, in social affairs and even in sports. From nine to twelve daily she manages the Art Association of Newport, Rhode Island. In the summer she takes a forty-minute swim every noon. She likes to play cards and listen to the radio. The latest of her seventeen books, "My Cousin, F. Marion Crawford," was written in her seventy-ninth year.

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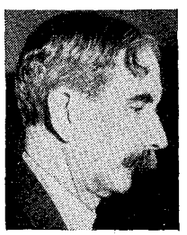
Dr. Charles G. Abbot, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has made the sun tell him many of its secrets in two decades or more of studying solar phenomena. This summer he went Old Sol one better by making it cook his dinner, with the aid of a stove operated by sun heat. He is one of the foremost proponents of the theory that sun-spots control the weather, and has devoted a major part of his career to studying them.

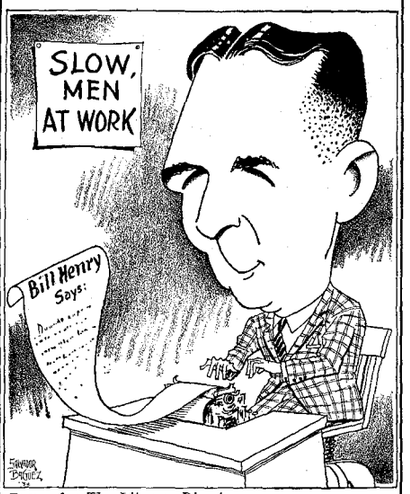


Miss Marion B. Carstairs, famous in the sports world as Betty Carstairs, arrived recently in New York City from England, denying reports that she had bought Whale Cay Island in the Bahamas, altho she plans to visit it. She confirmed the report that she had definitely quit motor-boat racing, the sport that brought her fame as a challenger twice for the Harmsworth trophy. In the World War Miss Carstairs served in France as a driver with the American Ambulance Service.

Keystone

Alan Shulman, who is just nineteen, wrote the musical score which won favorable comment from the critics, for "The Chinese Nightingale," the first production of the Theater of Young America in New York. He is one of a talented family of three young musicians, who were tutored by their mother. Young Shulman is now a student at the Juilliard School in New York City.

Columnists
As They See Themselves



Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Bill (William Mellors) Henry—I was born, I am informed, in San Francisco in 1890. My family promptly moved and kept right on moving, across the country, three years in Europe, back across the United States, to Australia via the Orient and back again to California. I was exposed to education in transit and by some miracle actually graduated as an A.B. from Occidental College.

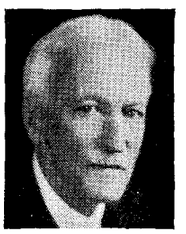
Joined the staff of the Los Angeles *Times* by request—my own—in 1911.

Distinctions—Have been married to the same wife for twenty years and have three daughters who all know more than I do. Was once president of the California Tennis Association and Sports Technical Director of the 1932 Olympic Games. Have written about, broadcast and participated in, without getting many medals for proficiency, practically every known form of sport except wrestling with crocodiles.

Dr. Gordon Keith Chalmers, installed last week as President of Rockford College for Women at Rockford, Illinois, is believed to be the youngest college president in the country. He is thirty. Tall, with steel-gray eyes, high cheekbones and a slender face, Doctor Chalmers was formerly Professor of English at Mount Holyoke College. He is a graduate of Brown, Harvard, and Oxford, where he studied as a Rhodes scholar.

William Rittase of Philadelphia is one of fifty outstanding American photographers whose work was displayed recently in the photographic exhibition at Rockefeller Center, New York City. The exhibit is to be sent on tour. Mr. Rittase, who has photographed everything from gold-mines in Canada to labor riots in New Orleans, is known for the drama he can inject and the speed with which he does his work. In the World War he was a captain in the engineering corps, serving in France.

Dr. Walter Hough, venerable curator of anthropology of the United States National Museum at Washington, has been searching out areas on the earth, now rare, where men and wild animals dwell in peace together. In such regions of universal friendship, in ages past, animals were first domesticated, he believes. One such Garden of Eden has been found by British naturalists in Tibet, he reported recently; another was located by a member of the Museum staff on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. Dr. Hough, who is seventy-five, has been with the National Museum since 1896, when he joined as an assistant in the department of ethnology.



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What's the Name, Please?

Wojcihovski—r. e. (Univ. of Pittsburgh)—*woj-i-huv'ski.*

Michuta—r. t. (Notre Dame)—*mich-oo'ta.*

Necrason—r. g. (West Point)—*ne-krass'on.*

Schacht—c. (Annapolis)—*shock.*

Oech—l. g. (Univ. of Minnesota)—*eck.*

Theodoratos—l. t. (Washington State)—*thee-oh-do-ray'tus.*

Beaudreau—l. e. (Harvard)—*bo'dro.*

Alustiza—q. b. (Stanford)—*al* (not *awl*) *-us-tea'sa.*

Mielke—r. h.—(N. Y. U.)—just *milky.*

Pauk—l. h. (Princeton)—rimes with *hawk.*

Regeczi—f. b. (Univ. of Michigan)—*ree-gate'see.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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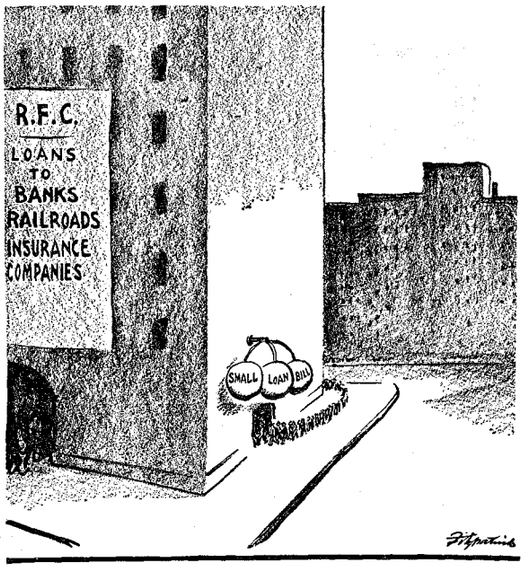
At the Observation Post

The RFC, Lusty Infant Nourished Under the Old Deal, Becomes the Atlas *of the New, Dedicated to Putting the Credit of the United States to Work for Recovery*

THE RFC, as most of us realize, is the papa (or should we say the dean?) of all those alphabetical agencies identified with the New Deal. It is, for this reason, the best indication in the world that the New Deal is evolutionary in character rather than revolutionary. For the RFC was Mr. Hoover's child, born more than a year before he left the White House, and dedicated, with his blessing, to the task of putting the credit of the United States behind the whole recovery effort.

How comprehensively it has performed this task is revealed in its latest report. This report covered the period from the establishment of the RFC, on February 2, 1932, to September 30, 1934. In that time, the corporation had made authorizations and commitments totaling $8,000,000,000.

The lusty infant nourished under Old Deal auspices had become an *Atlas* upholding the New.



And Something for the Little Fellow

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

But not an *Atlas* of cruelly bent shoulders, and despairing countenance. On the contrary, the report suggests an erect figure, confident of its strength, and with an expression of faith that its burden is in process of liquidation.

Analysis of Eight Billions

An analysis of that eight billions will show the reasons for this attitude. From it, at the outset, must be deducted the sum of $705,000,000 which represents the loans canceled by applicants as conditions improved. Actual disbursements include $700,600,000 to other governmental agencies, $800,000,000 to States for relief purposes, and $4,549,000,000 to banks, railroads, insurance companies and the rest of the long list of private and semiprivate borrowers.

Of the latter total, $2,166,000,000, or about 48 per cent., has been repaid (all the sums quoted are in round numbers for easier reading). The banks and trust companies have been among the best customers in this respect. Of the $1,681,000,000 they received, they have paid back more than a billion, leaving a balance of less than $600,000,000. The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations have repaid 97 per cent. of their indebtedness; the Agricultural Credit Corporations, 84 per cent.; the Building and Loan Associations, 75 per cent.; the Livestock Credit Corporations, 89 per cent.; the Insurance Companies, 65 per cent.; the Federal Land Banks, 70 per cent., and the Federal Intermediate Land Banks, 100 per cent.

Comparatively slow pay have been the mortgage-loan companies, which have retired 42 per cent. of their debt, and the railroads, which borrowed $414,000,000, and have paid back $70,610,000.

In the fiscal year ended on June 30, the RFC paid out $1,615,000,000 more than it took in. Since then, it has taken in $116,000,000 more than it has paid out. "In other words," according to the Baltimore *Sun*, an acidulous critic of the New Deal, "this rescue body has ceased to be a drain on the Treasury, and has, for a time, at least, become an asset."

That time, as *The Sun* has pointed out, may not be of long duration. Under the Emergency Deficiency Act, passed just before Congress adjourned last summer, the RFC suffered another one of those periodical extensions of its load which have caused its Old Deal sponsorship to disown it as a monster.

Relief and Public Works

It was authorized, then, to make heavy advances for relief, and for public works, "and when the call for those moneys comes," in the opinion of *The Sun*, "the present credit balance will no doubt be transformed once more into a debit item."

Possibly. In the meantime, it is interesting to note that another potential drain on the resources of the Corporation is no longer giving concern, or, rather, not the kind of concern anticipated.

Congress, last June, empowered the RFC to make loans (not to exceed $500,000 to any one borrower) to industry either directly, or in cooperation with banks. Not so long ago, Chairman Jones announced that the Corporation was prepared to lend $300,000,000 for this purpose, and to guarantee another $248,000,000 if the Federal Reserve banks would lend it.

But up to September 30 its authorization of loans direct to industry amounted only to $13,916,000 and of loans in participation with the banks to only $627,925.

A good deal of sarcasm has found editorial expression as a result of this showing. Most of it has been devoted to reminding Chairman Jones that what he considered the unwillingness of the banks to lend money turns out to be the unwillingness of their customers to borrow it.

"Firms do not borrow money simply to borrow it," said the Albany (N. Y.) *Evening News*. "First thing is to see a profitable use for the money, and unless that element can be brought into the picture, guaranty or no guaranty, the negotiation of industrial-aid loan is bound to be slow."

But the notion that industries would jump at the chance of mortgaging themselves to the RFC was a mistake which the present Administration shared with its predecessor.

It is amusing now to remember Mr. Hoover's indignation when Vice-President Garner, then Speaker of the House, proposed that the Corporation lend directly to industry. Mr. Garner, who had collaborated with Mr. Hoover in the introduction and passage of the original bill, strongly favored the insertion of a clause providing for direct loans.

Improved Conditions

He was squelched promptly by the President, who said that such a section would make the RFC "the most gigantic banking and pawnbroking business in all history."

Well, it may be that to-day, but not for the reason stated.

Meanwhile, Mr. Jones, who a few months ago was insisting that the banks were too tight with their credits and that industry, therefore, was being hampered seriously in its effort to speed up recovery, has explained more recently that the banks are now taking care of the needs of industry, and, hence, the paucity of direct RFC loans.

And he may be right. Certainly it is easier to believe than not that, in the words of the Newark *Evening News*, the balance sheet of the Corporation furnishes "unmistakable proof of returning confidence and improved conditions," to say nothing of the irony of politics.

W. M. H.

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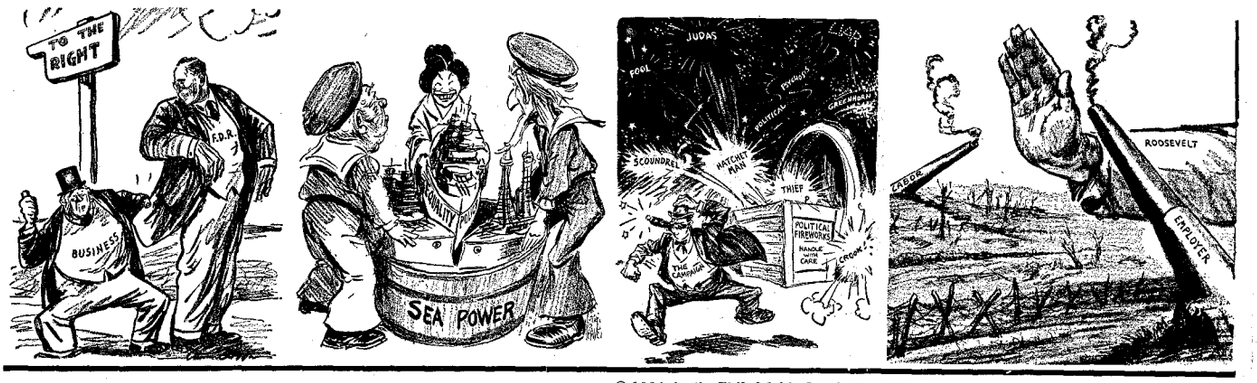
News and Comment From the National Capital

With Major Problems Pressing Upon Him From a Dozen Directions, the President Faces Most Difficult Winter Which Has Ever Confronted a Chief Executive in Peace Time



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"COME ON—JUST A LITTLE WAY"
—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

ME TOO, MATES
—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*

WARMING UP A BIT!
—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

FOR INDUSTRIAL TRUCE!
—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, to those who have seen him since his return from Hyde Park, looks more serious than usual. His magnetic smile flashes less frequently. There is not so much banter and fun in his press conferences. The Cabinet and Council meetings last longer. The President shows his irritation more freely. As he finished his last "fireside" radio talk to the nation, he is said to have turned to one of his secretaries with the remark, "It doesn't do any harm to get mad once in a while, Mac."

Washington is speculating as to what is on the President's mind. The thoughtful realize that he faces the toughest winter ever to confront a peace-time President. Major problems press upon him from a dozen directions.

Pressure From the Left

The election campaign is going too far to the Left to suit him. It means increased radical pressure on him in the new Congress. An overwhelming Democratic victory in November, instead of tightening the President's control of Congress, may mean a fierce revival of bloc warfare on Capitol Hill, with the President trying to hold the lines against pressure from the extreme Left and sniping from the Right. Men like Wheeler of Montana have vowed to be put off no longer. It means a fight against mandatory inflation, the bonus, and all the other radical moves staved off last year.

This is the election threat. Right behind it is Congress itself. It was only four months ago that the President, equipped with unprecedented executive authority, joined the country in a sigh at having the legislative branch off his hands. Now it is about to return. The President must be ready not only with a full bag of parliamentary moves to hold his leadership, but also with a legislative program. Is the budget to be balanced in the face of violently clashing demands from Left and Right? The public relief rolls will approach their all-time peak. Is the present system to go on? Is the Public Works program to be expanded, and if so, on what manner of projects and by what manner of financing? The September mid-campaign refinancing was not all that could be desired. Newspaper emphasis on the outcome has been annoying.

The NRA must be reorganized and in high speed when Congress returns. The President must be ready to say how much of it he wants permanent. If he stands by his own ideas, it means a certain clash with the Borahs and the Nyes over the anti-trust laws. If he relaxes his ideas as to that, it means a roar from the Right. The public welfare program must be ready. It was on the President's promise to have it ready for the new Congress that the last Congress let it go over. A budget which failed to balance would mark the failure of another objective. If it is to be balanced, it means heavy taxes. More taxes for the present, the Administration has tabued.

The industrial truce comes before that. Strikes this winter in key industries threaten. To persuade Capital and Labor to sign a sort of Kellogg-Briand peace pact, renouncing war as an instrument of industrial policy, is the way sought out of that.

The Navy-Japanese problem presses from another direction. The major sea-powers must decide now and next year whether to go on with naval limitation by international agreement. Japan, in various ways, indicates a disposition to drop out. Without Japan, the United States and Great Britain would find small object in a naval treaty. Very likely they would find it necessary to start building warships, even some of the capital ships the British have been trying to whittle down by agreement. More warships mean more international delicacy, more men, more appropriations.

Meanwhile, the Presidential dead-line is creeping up. Next year, the major parties will be fixing the time and place for nominating the next President. From then on, unless American politics goes entirely one-sided, Mr. Roosevelt will have to think of getting reelected. The unexpectedly sharp lurch to the Left in this campaign, where tradition called for some swing-back, is a warning that anything might happen politically. While the predominating swing is strongly to the Left, it is not exclusively a Roosevelt swing. There are those who think it already has forced the President's hand. It has made some pretty prominent business men wonder whether Roosevelt is not in their corner after all. At least one of the leaders of the bankers who meet here next week is trying to persuade his colleagues that they had better back Roosevelt or "risk a lot worse."

An industrialist whose orthodoxy would not be questioned in Wall Street says seriously that he wouldn't be surprized to see the country in the grip of a stronger radical wave next year and Mr. Roosevelt indorsed by the Republicans as the "best bet" to head it off.

This is the way Washington is talking as the Congressional campaign nears its climax. Nobody doubts that the Democrats will carry the country in a walk. The question is: what kind of a conglomeration of Democrats will be swept in? With the erstwhile Socialist Sinclair heading the Democratic ticket in California, an Al Smith Conservative its Senatorial candidate in one-time radical Wisconsin, and Gifford Pinchot backing Senator Reed in Pennsylvania, this mid-term campaign is in a class by itself. If it fails to give the President a good working majority, the Roosevelt program will have hard sledding from now on, despite the now assured failure of the Republican attempt to check it.

DIOGENES.

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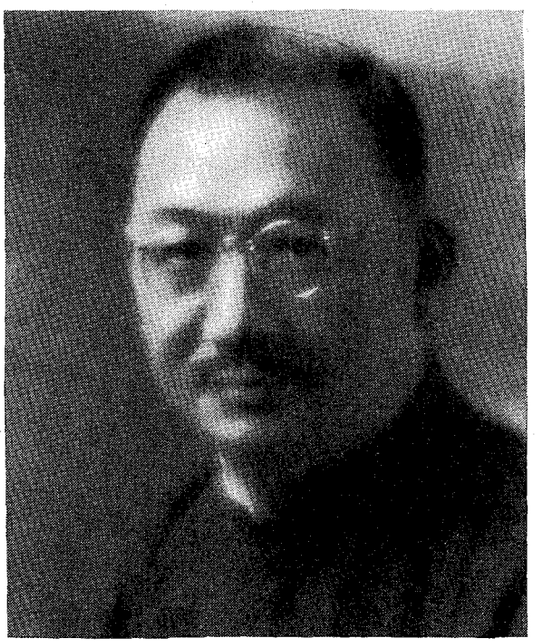
Manchuria, the Orient's Alsace-Lorraine

Finance Minister Kung Answers Japanese Arguments Regarding the Creation of Manchukuo, and Calls for the Restoration of the Four Northeastern Provinces to China

By Edward Price Bell

DR. H. H. KUNG, Minister of Finance in the National Government of China, distinctly bulkier than the average of his countrymen, is one of the Republic's supremely comfortable-looking men, broad-visaged, benevolent, suggesting, in his gold-mounted spectacles, a high-grade professor of the less coldly intellectual, the more human, type. His hair is thinning slightly, and brownish, but the line of mustache covering half his lip is black. He is an Oberlin and Yale man, a speaker and writer of classic English, a cosmopolitan, yet in nature, appearance, and allegiance, thoroughly Chinese.



Dr. H. H. Kung, China's Minister of Finance

My first meeting with Doctor Kung was in his office in Nanking, where we chatted for half an hour.

"What do you think of the whole Japanese argument with reference to the East Asiatic situation—the argument that chronic governmental corruption in Manchuria, together with geographic proximity and biologic, strategic, and economic necessity, forced Japan to do what it has done since September 18, 1931?"

Argument Called False

"I think the whole argument is hollow and false," replied Doctor Kung. "Did not the Lytton Report shatter Japan's pretense of action in self-defense? Mark this: The occupation of Manchuria is but an initial step in Japan's policy of political and economic domination of Asia, a proceeding which inevitably would disturb the whole world. Japan's elaborate self-defensive plea is an afterthought to divert the world's attention from the real issue—the violation of such solemn international engagements as the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Washington Nine-Power Treaty, and the Kellogg Peace Pact.

"Japan might have had in Manchuria some complaints, well-based, or ill-based, against alleged local government corruption and incompetence. Such evils, if they exist, can be remedied without invasion. Moreover, they are by no means peculiar to Manchuria; they prevail in Japan itself; the Saito Government fell on that account.

Keystone

Chinese at work on a farm

"And now as to the Japanese argument pivoted on geographic propinquity and assumed biologic and economic necessity. If propinquity warrants territorial aggression, then where is the security for any nation against a stronger neighbor? Besides, if Japan is geographically close to Manchuria, how about China? Are we not closer? Biologically, the Manchurians are Chinese by birth and faith; no conquest can convert them; they will remain loyal to China. Let us not forget Alsace-Lorraine.

"Japan's strategic argument, likewise, topples at a touch. Surely the islanders have no reason to fear China. If they fear Russia, would not their wiser course be to keep the sea as their line of defense, with Manchuria as buffer territory, rather than to force themselves to the very border of Soviet Russia, as they have done? Whether Japan does, or does not, achieve what she aims at by occupying Manchuria and Jehol, the security of the great provinces of China inside the Wall, as well as of Inner Mongolia, is brought within the shadow of a new danger.

"Touching the Japanese economic argument, note just what it means: it means that natural resources everywhere are liable to seizure by a militarily stronger power on the ground of economic necessity. What is to become of civilization if the more powerful nations are to start grabbing other peoples' lands in order to trade there? Obviously, the standpoint is monstrous alike in logic and in fact. It was advanced when Japan annexed Korea, then relative to Manchuria, then Jehol. Who will say where it is to stop? Is there not always a little more adjacent territory, at least short of the absorption of the planet? Japan, like other Powers, had treaty-entry for trade in Manchuria; she had not the slightest warrant in economic necessity for seizing the country."

The Essentials of Peace

"Doctor Kung, what do you deem the *sine qua non* of settled peace in East Asia?"

"Restoration of the four Northeastern Provinces of China," said Doctor Kung. "Just that," he emphasized. "Japan's military acts since September 18, 1931, have destroyed all confidence in international undertakings. That is a moral calamity of the first magnitude."

"Can the great Powers really do anything to effect this *sine qua non?*"

"Yes. They can stand unitedly and unyieldingly for the treaties and for the reenthronement of right. It is as much in their interests as it is in the interests of the Far East, not excluding Japan. The inviolability of the law of the world is of far greater value to us all than any material advantage we can snatch from a current situation."

"You have no doubt that insecure Asian peace is insecure world peace?"

(Continued on page 32)

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In Foreign Fields

Moscow—Josef V. Stalin, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, told H. G. Wells, British author, during a three-hour interview at the Kremlin, last week, that if President Roosevelt actually should try to satisfy the interests of the proletarian class at the expense of the capitalists, the latter would put another President in his place. As Mr. Stalin sees it, in capitalist countries there is, on the one hand, a propertied class owning the banks, factories, mines, and means of transport, and who consider nothing but their own interests, and are striving for profit. On the other hand, said Mr. Stalin, there is the class of the poor exploited who have nothing, and are compelled to live by selling their labor-power to the capitalists, who find it impossible to satisfy the most elementary requirements of the proletariat. The interests of the poor were different from those of the rich, Mr. Stalin added, and, so far as he could see, Mr. Roosevelt could not find "a path toward a reconciliation."

* * * *

Tokyo—Hirosi Saito, Japan's Ambassador to the United States, after three months of observing conditions in Japan and Manchukuo, and conferring with government leaders, has left his homeland to return to his American post. About to sail, last week, he said that the Hirota-Hull messages exchanged in March last made it clear that there were no difficult issues between the United States and Japan which could not be solved through diplomacy. At the same time he considered it necessary to have the spirit of the messages expressed in concrete form. To that end he intended, when he arrived in Washington, to exchange views with Secretary of State Cordell Hull regarding the establishment of "Pacific peace machinery." Tokyo dispatches reported that apprehension was felt regarding Japanese-American relations following possible failure of the naval negotiations, which was increasingly taken for granted by the Japanese press.

* * * *

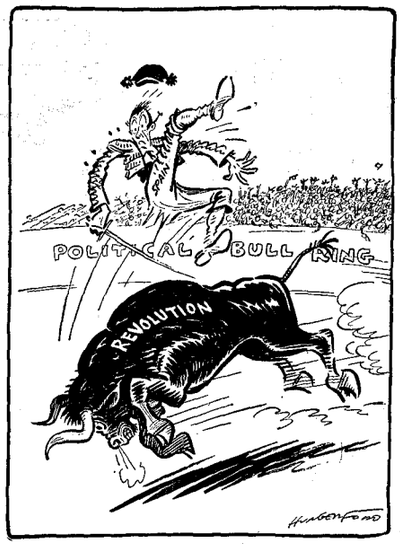
Afghanistan—Two major events were recorded in Afghanistan's history recently. One was the country's admission into the League of Nations as the fifty-ninth member. The other was the birth of a son and heir to King Zahir Shah who was named Shahzada Ahmad Shah Khan. In 1931, the young King married his cousin, the daughter of Sardar Ahmed Shah Khan. Mohammed Zahir Shah was proclaimed King of Afghanistan on November 8, 1933, when his father, Nadir Shah, was assassinated. The former King Amanullah, who tried to Westernize his country too rapidly to suit Afghans, fled to Europe with his beautiful Queen Souriyah, in 1929, when shells were popping around him. Since then, he has been a "king in exile" in Rome.

Spain's Recovery From Revolution

Altho the Leftist Republican Rebellion, and Catalan Secession, Appear to Have Been Quelled, Another Crisis Is Predicted

The failure of the Leftist Republican revolutionary movement against the Rightist Government of Premier Alejandro Lerroux seemed confirmed five days after it began on October 5.

The general strike, declared simultaneously, apparently also had failed as men returned to work in Madrid, and other parts of the country. The Army occupied villages in Asturias Province, which had been in rebel hands since the revolt began.



Just an Old Spanish Custom
—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*

More than 5,000 well-equipped troops, supported by artillery, machine-guns, and bombing planes, closed in on the Socialist-Anarchist forces in the mining regions of the northern provinces. Leaflets were dropped from planes telling the insurgents they were surrounded by superior forces, that the rest of Spain was under control, and that they must surrender, or to be blown to pieces. In one day, nearly 1,500 prisoners were taken in Asturias.

Death Toll Nears Thousand

Unofficial estimates of the dead during the revolution were almost 100 for Madrid and vicinity, 150 for Catalonia, and approximately 250 for other provinces aside from Asturias, whose list, it was said, might send the total above 1,000.

Partial strikes continued in various parts of the country, and clashes between strikers and police added to the death toll, but news from the provinces generally showed the Government's forces in control. Military courts functioned in Madrid, Barcelona, and Asturias, and drastic sentences were meted out to those found guilty.

Barcelona was reported under the domination of the military authorities, but Separatists and rebels still were in control of towns and villages of Catalonia.

The new Lerroux Cabinet was introduced to the Cortes under the auspices of martial law, and with bomb-laden airplanes zooming over the roofs of Madrid. The Left-Wing benches were unoccupied. The most uncompromising Monarchists joined with deputies of the Center and the Right majority in cheers for the Republic.

When Premier Lerroux entered the Chamber, all the deputies rose to give the veteran Republican statesman an ovation. There were "vivas" for the loyal Army which appeared to have saved Spain from destruction, and, conceivably, from anarchy. But the session was described as "significantly short," and ended when José-Maria Gil Robles, Catholic leader, asked that it be suspended until further notice, as provided by the Constitution. The motion passed when Señor Lerroux indorsed it, and the Cortes adjourned *sine die*.

Former Premier Manuel Azaña, one of the leading spirits in the rebellion, and outstanding figure of the Leftist Republican group, was arrested in Barcelona.

The Attorney-General, at Madrid, telegraphed orders to Barcelona for the transfer to Madrid of Azaña, as well as of Luis Companys, former President of the Generalidad of Catalonia, and thirty-one other officials.

They were to be tried by the Tribunal of Constitutional Guaranties, instead of a military court martial, for conspiring to overthrow the Government.

Señor Azaña wired from Barcelona to Santiago Alba, President of the Cortes, asking that instructions be given that the "usual courtesies" be extended to him while under arrest, in view of his being a parliamentary deputy.

A Madrid correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* gave it as the opinion of foreign diplomats, with ten years' intimate knowledge of Spain, that the present civil war represented the most serious upheaval which had gripped Spain in their experience.

They were afraid it might lead, sooner or later, to a war of still greater proportions.

The rebels' committee of strategy in Madrid, interviewed by the Associated Press in the utmost secrecy, indicated a trump still remained to be played.

A revolutionary leader said a nation-wide "desperate offensive" was planned at a given signal "that will launch our entire forces on the streets in one attack upon government offices, banks, and other strategic centers necessary to our cause."

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Cuba Boils Again—With Two Dictators

Struggle Is Between President Mendieta, Who Has Nominal Autocratic Power Which He Does Not Use; and Colonel Batista, Who Would Pacify the Country With Stern Measures

By Richard Barry

IN the Cuban foreground are daily bombings, strikes, assassinations. In the background two men struggle—President Carlos Mendieta to retain the nominal autocratic power which he does not use, and Col. Fulgencio Batista, the Army chief, to force the President to pacify Cuba with stern military measures.

That each is subtly defying the other, while neither is completely in the saddle, is a chief cause of Cuba's trouble.

Carlos Mendieta is a suave and charming *politico* of the old school, for whom Congress and Constitutional guaranties were abolished.

This President, who is scoffingly referred to on the boulevards as "the paramount lion of Cuba," in derision of the motion-picture lion which barks before the film, yet has nothing else to do with the show inside, is obsessed with the evil memory of former President Gerardo Machado, and is determined to establish the opposite reputation. He has promised not to arrest for political opinion, and to avoid the death penalty. As political opinion in Cuba is often expressed with dynamite and bullets, violence is more and more the vogue.

Criminal Rackets Flourish

Before the police station one day I heard, in a crowd, a young man volubly protest that the twenty cents he got for his share of bombing the Woolworth store was not enough. I asked why the police near-by did not arrest him. "He is only a student," was the answer, "and Mendieta will not offend the students."

A third, or more, of the bombings are the work of girls and young women, but none has been arrested. Mendieta is chivalrous; he says women are not responsible, that they are victims of the emotional forces of the revolution, and that if he leaves them alone they will quit voluntarily. The female bombers multiply and become more audacious.

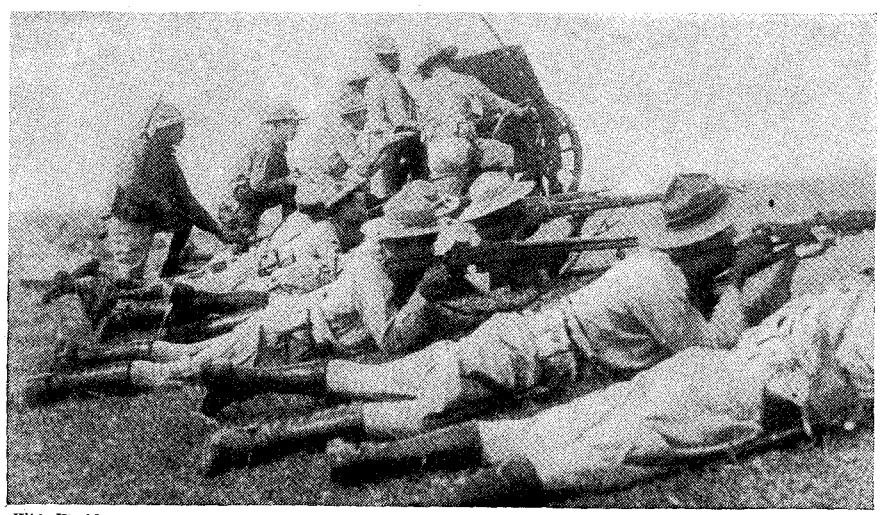
Criminals find this situation ideal for them. Rackets flourish. "Protection" is exacted of merchants and wealthy persons, but it often does not protect. The gangs who levy tribute are known: they are so bold as to leave their real names and to masquerade as "political clubs." When places which have paid, and still are blown up, complain, the "political" gangsters say —"it was not us, but those crazy students."

As a result of all this, including the plots of Communists and the menace of political secret societies, a blanket of terrorism has settled over the island like a black cap. To intensify it, explosives are being shipped in from the Florida shore secretly in the method not known to Cuba since 1898, so, in that respect, the island has slipped back forty years.

Tho no government statistics are available, I am confident I am understating the facts in asserting that since Mendieta became President there have been more than 2,000 bombings, millions of rifle shots, several hundred casualties, and not one punishment therefor, either summarily or by court conviction.

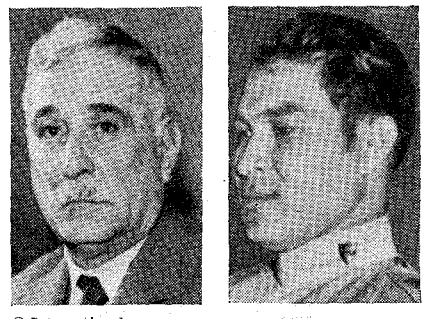
The consensus in Cuba points to the man behind Mendieta as the sole visible hope in the situation. He is Fulgencio Batista, fourteen months ago a stenographer with the rank of sergeant, now "Colonel," in command of the Army, and—the dictator without portfolio.

While civil government in Cuba under Mendieta has practically collapsed, Batista has stepped in. Quietly, persistently, and efficiently he has organized all military forces on the island, including all police. He has more than 25,000 men disciplined, equipped, and subject to his will.



Wide World

Cuban Troops in action in one of the Island Republic's revolutions



© International

Carlos Mendieta, President of Cuba (left), and Col. Fulgencio Batista, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army

Under Batista, the Army budget is a third larger than it was under Machado; equipment is better; discipline sterner, and there are more secret police.

Batista is committed to Mendieta, partly because the President was his choice, and also because there is no one better on the horizon, because Batista himself does not want the job, at least at present. Yet the back-stage contest between the two men is unceasing and increasing.

Mendieta a "Mañana" Man

Mendieta is a "mañana" and a "yes" man. He is always confident to-morrow will be a better day. Batista wants things better to-day, and he proposes to make them so by force, if necessary. Mendieta says he wants to leave office with his suit as white as it was when he entered. Batista scornfully tells him that while he has kept the blood of bandits off his clothes they are spattered with the blood of innocents.

Batista constantly "suggests" stern measures to Mendieta, who is too shrewd to refuse, but he always postpones decision, referring the measures to his Cabinet. When Batista's measures are adopted they are shorn of force by some modifying clause.

The President has made the best of his hard bed with the gesture of an official promise to resign by December 31 if elections do not replace him before. As his record of keeping his official word is good, it is believed Cuba will have a new President before the New Year.

Elections are impossible, as they are predicated on a census, and that can not occur in time. Moreover, Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin and Gen. Mario G. Menocal, the principal candidates, have withdrawn their names and told their followers not to vote, as they declare the Army control prohibits a fair election. In that I would say they are right. The Army controls Cuba, and will for a long time to come—and Batista controls the Army. He will name the next President.

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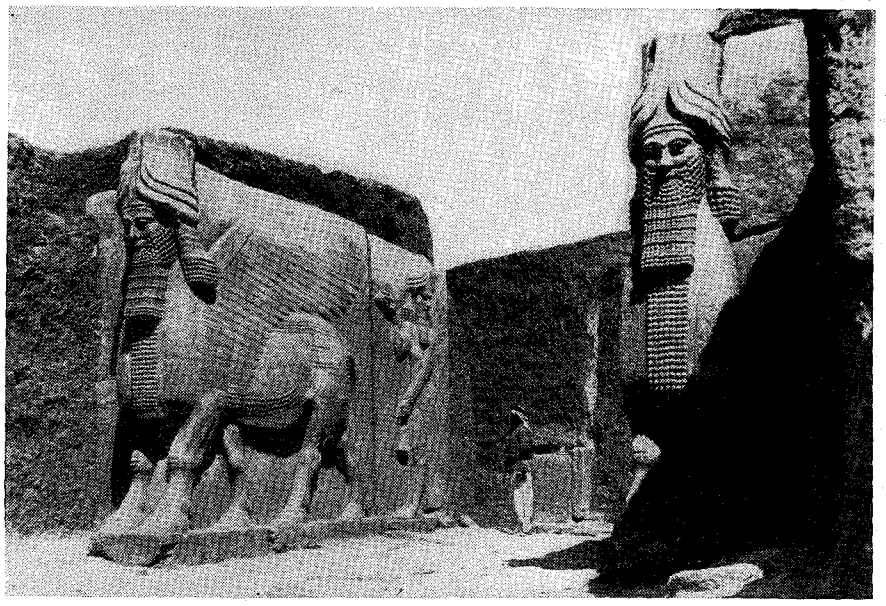
"Digging Up the Past" Gains on Many Fronts

The Summer's Work in Archeology and Anthropological Exploration Yields Several Major Discoveries Concerning Early Man and His Slow Rise to Dominion Over the Earth

(This is the first of two articles on the outstanding discoveries of relics of ancient man made during the season now coming to a close)

ONE by one the "diggers of the past" are returning from the field, and reporting the finds of a rich summer of exploration and discovery. Combing the world, archeologists and anthropologists have uncovered many new facts about early man, and the history of his long rise to world domination.



Courtesy of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago

Limestone reliefs adorning a gate in the wall enclosing the Khorsabad citadel

One of the most assiduous of these delving parties in the Old World during the last summer was that of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, working in the ruins of Khorsabad, in Mesopotamia. In the eighth century, B.C., a great king of the Assyrians, Sargon II, removed his capital from the ancient city of Nineveh and built a new seat of Government at Khorsabad. It was a magnificent place, judging from many remains discovered there, but the venture was not very successful. After Sargon's death, his successor returned to Nineveh, leaving the magnificent palaces and temples to be covered over by centuries of desert dust.

New Discoveries Reported

During the last few years, the workers of the Oriental Institute have unearthed many interesting portions of the ruins, and, last year, they found at that site a tablet engraved with the names of Assyrian kings from about 2,400 to 750 B.C. —a truly remarkable find, because it provided, for the first time, a chronology of the rulers of that important and interesting people.

This year, it has been reported to THE LITERARY DIGEST by Gordon Loud, who is in direct charge of the Khorsabad excavations, a new portion of that marvelous ancient city has been revealed. The outstanding discovery was a citadel surrounding a portion of the palace projecting within the city's walls. In the fortification enclosing it were found the remains of elaborately decorated gates, guarded by huge human-headed winged bulls, characteristic of the Assyrian culture. Thirteen feet high and thirteen feet long, and weighing twenty tons each, these stone bulls were found in an excellent state of preservation. Adjoining them were carvings of two huge winged genii, sculptured in the act of anointing the bulls.

Within the citadel was an avenue leading from the portal to a corner of the palace terrace—an ancient roadway which often must have afforded passage for the wheels of Sargon's chariots. Beyond the palace, and reached through a corbeled passageway, was a large temple built upon a platform twenty-five feet above the street level, and dedicated to the god of historians and writers, Nabu.

Part of this temple was discovered and cleared last season, and it was in one of its more than forty-five rooms that the tablet of the kings was discovered. (LITERARY DIGEST, March 24.) Two other buildings of the citadel have been partly exposed, but their use is as yet undetermined. They probably will be excavated next summer.

King Sargon II ruled during the troubled times when Assyria and Egypt were fighting for world supremacy. The Kingdom of Israel was between the giants, and often found itself invaded during these struggles. The Book of Isaiah records an attack by one of Sargon's generals on an Egyptian stronghold.

Egypt, too, received many invasions, tho probably beginning much earlier, and from a different source. Sir Flinders Petrie, noted British Egyptologist, reported recently in the British scientific journal *Nature* that he had discovered evidence that Egypt had received repeated waves of immigrants from the Caucasus, more than 1,000 miles away.

His excavations have yielded ribbed daggers, typical of the Caucasus, and many of the curious toggle-pins with spiral or ribbed stems such as also are found in the Caspian Basin. These finds, together with certain legendary parallels, lead him to believe that there have been at least six migrations from the Caspian to Egypt.

The time of the earliest of these invasions probably was in the Badarian age, near the beginning of Egypt's period of civilization. The latest Sir Flinders places near the time of Saladin, Mohammedan conqueror.

The relics reported by Sir Flinders were not found in Egypt proper, but in Gaza, in Southern Palestine. Gaza's history, however, always has been connected closely with that of Egypt, and the British scientist's excavations there have revealed that Gaza was the great city of the Hyksos, the warrior horsemen who came down from Syria, and, finally, pushed their way into Egypt, to become the mysterious Shepherd Kings of that country, about 1600 B.C.

The hitherto unknown place of origin of these horsemen is explained by Sir Flinders's discovery. Apparently they came from the Caspian Basin, first fighting their way westward into Syria, and, finally, south to Gaza, thence to Egypt.

Invasion From the Caucasus

Sir Flinders reported that the evidence of successive invasions from the Caucasus also was strengthened by a study of Egyptian mythology, particularly the famous Book of the Dead. For example, the capital of the Egyptian god of the dead, Osiris, was Akret; the Greek capital of the Caucasus was Ekretike.

The blessed fertile land of the Egyptians was the valley of Iaru, a place in which there were said to be great lakes of fire. The name of the fertile valley of the Caucasus is the Iora. In it there are petroleum springs, and, presumably, lakes of fire were not uncommon in the old days.

When he first noticed these striking parallels, Flinders said he had considered the implications—that of invasions from the Caucasus—"incredible." But the new evidence, he believes, clinches the matter.

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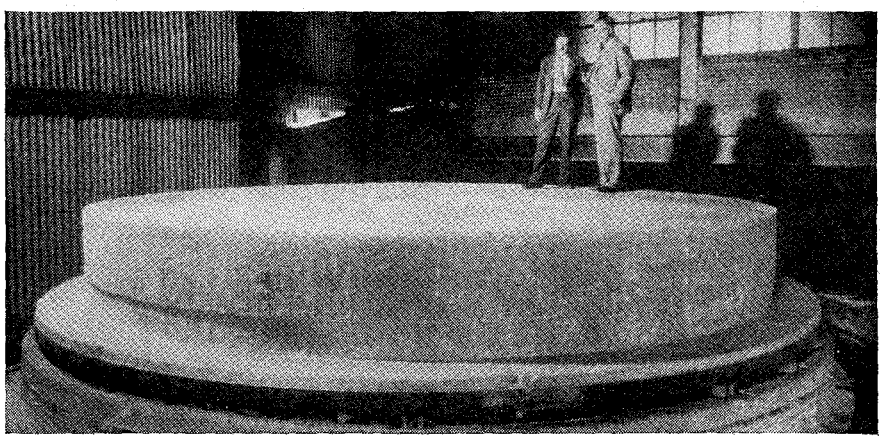
To Cast Another 200-Inch Telescope Mirror

The First Is Taken Out of the Annealing Oven Ahead of Time to Make Room for Second Giant Disk

Under the metal roof of a shed-like factory building at Corning, New York, there rests this week a huge cake of transparent glass nearly eighteen feet in diameter. It looks not unlike a giant slice of pineapple, with a hole in the center. Still warm, but no longer hot, it was taken from its annealing-oven a week ago, as part of the preparation for pouring another disk like it. Both cakes of glass ultimately may become mirrors for telescopes.



The largest solid piece of glass ever cast by man. This is the first view of the 200-inch telescope mirror disk since it was poured at Corning, New York, last March 25

The present disk was poured at Corning last March, while scientists from all parts of the country looked on. It is the largest chunk of glass ever cast in one piece; its diameter is 201 inches, its thickness twenty-seven inches and its weight twenty tons. The second largest piece of glass ever cast was 120 inches in diameter, and it was poured at the same factory a few weeks previously. It is now in Pasadena, California, where experts of the California Institute of Technology have begun the process of grinding it to produce an optically flat surface. This will be used to test the curvature, or "figure" of the larger disk during the operations which will transform it into a saucer-shaped mirror.

Whether the disk now at Corning or the other, yet to be cast, will have the honor of becoming the first 200-inch telescope mirror depends on the outcome of the next pouring, which is expected to take place early in November.

The decision to pour a second was reached last summer, partly as the result of an accident which occurred during the pouring of the first. The bottom of the large disk is not flat, like the top, but is crisscrossed with ribs in a geometrical pattern, the purpose of which is to add stiffness to the disk without greatly increasing the weight. The mold which impressed the pattern of ribs on the underside was made of a special ceramic material. The heat of the molten glass loosened two or three pieces of the mold, which floated up through the glass, and were fished out. Whether any pieces still remain in the glass, and are such as to interfere with making it into a mirror, remains to be seen.

It is believed that the second will be the better disk, as a result of lessons learned in pouring the first. The first disk will be used as a trial horse in solving the major problems of transporting the huge mass of glass to Pasadena, where the new optical shop of the California Institute of Technology is now being made ready for it. The glass will probably have to be transported in a special crate made of steel girders.

Should some accident prevent the use of the second disk for the telescope, the present one will have to be put back in the annealing-oven and be baked for eleven months, the full annealing time required for glass disks of such size in order to relieve all internal strains.

The finished mirror, whether made from this disk or the coming one, will represent an investment of about $500,000. The telescope itself, with its observatory, mounting, and auxiliary equipment, will cost nearly $6,000,000. It will be able to "see" four times as far into space as the largest existing telescope.

Vitamins and Vision

The manner in which the eye works; particularly how it perceives what one knows as color, is a very considerable mystery. The puzzle is not very much clarified, but is possibly made more interesting, by the recent discovery that there is a close relation between Vitamin A and the rhodopsin or "visual purple" in the retina.

It has long been known that visual purple, which plays an important part in the functioning of the retinal rods, is sensitive to light, bleaching to a colorless material when exposed to illumination. Watching this phenomenon, Dr. George Wald, at the Oceanographic Institute, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, discovered that when the purple becomes transparent a slightly yellow material is split off from it. This material, a hitherto unknown chemical, was found to be closely related to carotene, which, in turn, is a close relative of Vitamin A.

Doctor Wald then actually witnessed the transformation of the new yellow substance into Vitamin A.

Science Snap-shots

X-rays may now be produced from mercury, it was announced recently in *The Physical Review*, by Wesley M. Coates and David H. Sloan of the University of California. X-rays are usually produced by bombarding a metal plate with high-speed electrons. They have also been produced by bombarding with protons (hearts of hydrogen atoms), and alpha particles (hearts of helium atoms). Hitherto, no way of giving such heavy particles as mercury atoms sufficient velocity for the task has been known. The University of California scientists accomplished it with the aid of a new high-power vacuum tube.

* * * *

Rays of light from the moon and from the bright star Vega recently were transformed into sound and broadcast by scientists of the University of Czechoslovakia, at Prague. The rays were focused upon a photoelectric cell by a telescope, and the resulting current was made to operate a loud-speaker. The sound made by the moon's rays was said to resemble tolling of large bells; that of Vega the subdued but high-pitched shouting of a vast crowd.

* * * *

A new telephone device popular in Austria enables any subscriber who leaves his home or office to notify would-be telephone-callers when he will be back, according to Dr. E. E. Free's *This Week's Science*. This is done by setting the returning hour on a small dial. Anyone who telephones while the subscriber is away automatically receives the information.

* * * *

Advances in medical and sanitary science have eliminated typhoid, bronchitis, and diphtheria from the list of principal causes of death in the last two decades, figures recently compiled by *The American Druggist* reveal. The seven principal causes of death now, in order of deadliness, are heart disease, cancer, apoplexy, pneumonia, Bright's disease, tuberculosis, and influenza.

* * * *

The tiny changes in temperature caused by compression and expansion in the air as sound-waves pass through it are now being measured by Ellis A. Johnson of the Round Hill station of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The instrument used is a minute thermocouple, so sensitive that it can measure the "heat" of sounds too feeble for the ear to detect.

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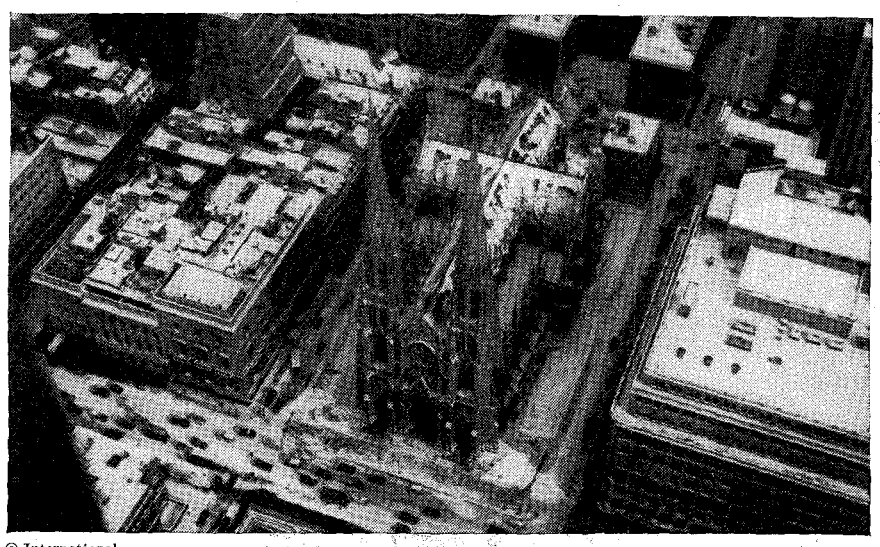
Church Property As a Field for New Taxes

Strong Opposition Is Manifested by Religious Organizations as New York City Casts Hungry Eye at Hitherto Exempt Holdings With Total Assessed Valuation of $55,640,900



© International

St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, with its symbolic cross outlined in snow

IN its search for more funds with which to tide the city over the fifth year of the depression, the New York City Board of Taxes and Assessments looks with hungry eye at the tax-exempt properties of churches, charities, hospitals, educational and fraternal organizations having a total assessed valuation of $55,640,900. Churchmen were thrown into consternation at the news. To some of them, at least, it looked like an attempt to loot the poor-box.

Among the properties restored to the tax-rolls were a Knights of Columbus Hotel, the William Sloane House of the Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army Hotel on the Bowery, the Masonic Temple, many church-owned properties which the board held were not being used essentially for religious purposes, and some parsonages. The parsonages were placed on the rolls apparently to serve as test cases to determine whether all such places should not be taxed.

Exploring a New Tax Field

Properties have been put on the tax-rolls, said the board's announcement, "because investigations made by the commissioners satisfied them that the uses of these properties were outside the purview of the exemption law, or the scope of the charter of the institution. In still other cases, the title to tax exemption appeared so doubtful as to require resubmission of the claim to exemption." However, all owners of properties which have been put on the tentative tax-rolls will have the opportunity to resubmit their claims to exemption.

Thus New York is among the first to explore this field for new taxes. Nearly a year ago (THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 30, 1933) a small group of clergymen affixed their signatures to an appeal to the State Legislature to reduce church tax exemption, urging that "tax exemption under the present law gives what has been called a 'blind subsidy' to a miscellaneous group of institutions which should be more carefully scrutinized before they are exempted. 'Taxpayers,' it was said, 'in effect subsidize all religious and welfare organizations which now receive tax exemption, so that the claim of these organizations to such special favor should be based on indisputable public service.'" The statement was issued by the City Affairs Committee, of which Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Bishop Francis J. McConnell (Methodist), and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise were members.

The proposed measure is a departure from traditional policy, and will be strongly opposed, so far as church properties are concerned, since, it is contended, the effect would be to put an additional strain on charity, and to weaken the strongest support of orderly government. All churches are supported by voluntary contributions, and exemption from taxation is impartial. To tax their properties would bear particularly hard on those churches, such as the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Episcopalian, which maintain day-schools, and, at the same time, pay their share of the public school tax.

"By such taxation," said the Most Rev. Thomas E. Molloy, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, "you would limit and restrict the power of the Church to be a social agency for good. And, if, in the present severe social disturbance, and economic unrest, you add to their taxes, then revolution is just around the corner."

"It just means," said Albert G. McCarthy, Jr., President of the Manhattan and Bronx Councils of the Knights of Columbus, "that the people aided by the income from our buildings will now be thrown on the relief-rolls. . . . The legal justification for tax exemption of real property, as established by the Legislature, is based on the theory that private charitable agencies may effectively supplement public relief."

The move foreshadows the direct taxing of the churches, said Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, Pastor of the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church. "This policy of taxing churches," he went on, "is intellectually indefensible, for it fails to take into account the great social value of the Church. As the active agent of the moral and spiritual values upon which all orderly society rests, the Church renders a contribution to the community that can never be measured in dollars and cents."

But examination of the properties affected, maintained the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, shows that nothing used exclusively for purposes of worship or education has been restored to the tax-rolls. "From the rented property," said *The Evening Sun*, "the churches derive income, which is to say, they compete for tenants with other rented property which is taxed." The Baltimore paper thought, therefore, that "the taxation of church property devoted to secular uses makes it easier, not harder, to defend exemption of church buildings and church schools. It is a step not toward but away from direct taxation of the churches themselves."

A Lawyer's View-point

But income derived from church property rented for secular uses, it was contended, is for church uses. It might be useful, therefore, to read what has been said by William D. Guthrie, ex-President of the New York State and New York City Bar Associations, as he is quoted by John Godfrey Saxe in "Charitable Exemption from Taxation in New York State on Real and Personal Property" (Lincoln Engraving and Printing Corporation, New York).

Said Mr. Guthrie: "The churches have been erected, and are maintained at great expense, wholly by the voluntary contributions of those who attend or support them. The other charitable and educational institutions render a service which, in great measure, would otherwise have to be rendered by the State itself, and each institution lessens the burden which would have to be borne entirely by the community at large and discharged by taxation. . . . It can readily be demonstrated that the actual cost and value of services rendered to the public by the private, charitable and religious institutions, and the saving thereby effected to the budget or taxpayers of States and cities, greatly exceed the aggregate of all exemptions granted, or other allowances and payments made to them."

("Religion and Social Service" continued on page 22)

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One object only . .

TO BUILD THE BEST CAR OF LOW PRICE

CHEVROLET Build well, build soundly, build better year by year, and sales will take care of themselves. So said the founders of the Chevrolet Motor Company many years ago, and time has proved them right. From the first Chevrolet to the 1934 model stretches a line of cars in which Chevrolet can take a justifiable pride as presenting the most advanced styling and performance, and the utmost value of their respective times. And each year has shown, as well, a steady rise in the number of Chevrolet owners—a wider and wider acceptance of everything that Chevrolet represents. Chevrolet needs no further proof that its chosen path is the right and proper one. And, surely, you can have no better assurance that the 1934 Chevrolet is a thoroughly satisfactory car. Built in accordance with this tradition, it can be nothing but modern, dependable, and long-lived. And, after all, aren't these just the qualities you want in your new low-priced car?

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Crime, a Problem for the Whole Nation

While a National Conference Is Planned to Cope With the Menace of Lawlessness, Experts Are Preparing Data for Conferees

Whether crime is the result of badly arranged chromosomes, of environment, of social maladjustment, or of plain and deliberate "cussedness," it is a problem which the nation, as a whole, must confront. It presents to the country an annual bill of $12,000,000,000, according to one of the estimates. Some go higher.

Of far graver significance is the fact that it represents a social loss which can not be measured in dollars. Jails, prisons, and reformatories are the measure not of society's success, but of its failure.

In order to deal with the menace, which is apparently increasing, Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings has called a national conference to meet in Washington, December 10-13. The conference will be addressed by the President in Constitution Hall. Governors of all the States have been invited to attend, and invitations have been extended to legal, medical, sociological, scientific, religious, educational, civic, criminological, police, patriotic, and welfare organizations, and to the press.

"What is sought," said Attorney-General Cummings, "is neither a Federal program, alone; nor a State program, alone, but methods of effective cooperation in the sphere of crime prevention, and criminal law enforcement, among the Federal, State and local governments, as well as the active assistance of all agencies, official and otherwise, which can participate in a sustained national movement to deal with the crime menace."

It generally is conceded that the home, the Church, and the school have failed as preventive agencies. The Federal Government, on the other hand, has been more than usually successful in bringing to earth criminals who had achieved a sinister eminence.

"Briefly and simply stated," said Prof. Nathaniel Cantor, of Buffalo, in addressing the sixty-fourth annual congress of the American Prison Association in Houston, Texas, "the chief problem is in what spirit shall we approach the entire fields of criminology and penology? Fundamentally, chance, not choice, makes men what they are. The criminal is what he is because of his chromosomes and environment, not because of the grace of God, or the temptation of the devil."

If the causes of crime are to be understood, said Professor Cantor, the problem must be approached scientifically. "Praise and blame are irrelevant in diagnoses and prognoses. We must approach the problems of treatment objectively, and not moralistically." This would seem to make the problem one of genetics and environment, and not one in which the Church could help, except as it used its influence in creating a better environment.

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Three Star Final
—Herblock for the NEA Service

A recent study of slums in New York City made under the supervision of Langdon W. Post, Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, tended to show, however, that tho slums narrow the field of choice, environment is not necessarily a cause of lawlessness. The study was made by Irving W. Halpern, Chief Probation Officer; John N. Stanislaus, Probation Officer of the Court of General Sessions, and Bernard Botein, Assistant District Attorney of New York County.

Few problems have engendered more misconceptions than the problem of the slums, they wrote. "Thinking on the slum frequently freezes into the conviction that crime is its only output. The conviction and its implication that environment, alone, makes a delinquent are scientifically untenable. Were such the case, then Park Avenue would be a paradise, and a penthouse there insurance against misbehavior."

The prediction that the elimination of the slums would do away with crime entirely, said the investigators, "utterly ignores the personal element in crime. . . . Persons, not places, engineer burglaries, perpetrate robberies, and commit murders."

It might be said, in passing, that some of the most sinister figures in recent crime history came from rural areas and opulent streets.

Social environment, said the New York investigators, "is a variable. On no two persons does it act alike. This assures a different outcome for environment upon individuals even within the same family."

Meanwhile, the National Committee for Crime Control has set up a committee to collect and interpret facts on crime, "so that strong public sentiment may be crystallized in favor of intelligent measures for dealing with the problem."

Pledge for Presbyterians

More than 37,000 communicants of the sixty churches in the Presbytery of New York will be asked next month to sign a pledge to take some public stand against war, to seek the friendship of people of other races, and to pray and read the Bible systematically.

The "Covenant of Reconsecration" which the Presbyterians will sign contains six points: (1) to pray and read the Bible in order to understand the mind of Christ; (2) to seek to bring at least one person into the fellowship of the church; (3) to strive to bring about a more Christian economic order; (4) to take a positive stand against war; (5) to avoid racial discrimination; (6) to pledge loyalty to the work and worship of the church.

All the pastors in the Presbytery will preach on a given topic on a given Sunday in November. Early in December a mass-meeting will be held to hear reports of the crusade. It was said that the project had aroused intense interest.

"Maggie L. Walker Month"

Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, a prominent Negro woman of Richmond, Virginia, is being honored this month by members of her race throughout America in recognition of her "outstanding achievements as Christian mother, fraternalist, banker, philanthropist, and minister of interracial good will."

October is being observed as "Maggie L. Walker Month," said the announcement. Her likeness has been made in plaster, and her records preserved in book form, which are to go into the homes, schools, and offices of "every Negro in the country." The programs being presented in the schools express gratitude to "this unusual woman who, for thirty-eight years, has given her all for the advancement of her people."

Vassar's Religious Revival

Students at Vassar College are showing a revival of interest in religion. More of them have enrolled in courses in the Religious Department than ever before.

The Vassar Community Church, nonsectarian, is administered by a student committee, with *ex-officio* members, including Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President, and the head of the Religious Department. This year a rabbi and a Negro minister, in addition to representatives of various denominations, will be heard.

Missions Budget Balanced

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has balanced its budget for the first time in six years. Expenditures for the year were $1,338,661.88, a reduction of 37 per cent. from that of five years ago.

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MEN . . .

Arch Preserver Shoes include models for sport, business, dress. Ask to see the new style models. This shoe is Stock No. 325—The Princeton.

HERE'S RELIEF FOR TIRED, ACHING, FEET

Be active, tireless, youthful. Avoid the aches and pains of broken-down feet. Read this important message.

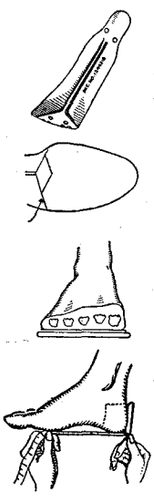
Are you tired out evenings? Do your legs and back ache, your feet throb? You need not put up with this condition. Sixty-seven percent of all American men have foot troubles—yet most of these aches and pains are unnecessary.

Doubtless the fault lies in the shoes worn. The average shoe does not give the foot the treadbase Nature intended. With the heel of the foot propped up off the ground, the weight-bearing surface of the foot needs support. The ordinary shoe does not supply this support and slowly the longitudinal arch sags and trouble starts. What pain it brings! Aches and throbs often extending up the legs to the back with sometimes complete collapse.

Wright Arch Preserver Shoes relieve these aches and pains in most cases. And they will prevent future foot troubles, for they are made on an entirely different principle.

Thousands of men have found relief in Wright Arch Preserver Shoes. Doctors and orthopedists recommend them and many medical men wear these shoes themselves. They know that the principles of the shoe are correct.

THE FOUR SPECIAL FEATURES OF ARCH PRESERVER SHOES WHICH PREVENT AND RELIEVE FOOT TROUBLES.



The long arch of the foot is given natural normal support by a spring steel arch bridge anchored permanently fore and aft.

The important metatarsal arch is supported by a scientifically shaped and correctly placed metatarsal elevation.

They have an absolutely flat forepart crosswise—no curving to cramp the toes or squeeze sensitive nerves and blood vessels.

The shoe is designed to be fitted from heel to ball, assuring accurate fitting of all parts of the foot.

Questions and Answers

Are Arch Preservers only for men with bad feet?

No indeed, they are the correct shoes for every man.

Do Arch Preservers look like comfort shoes?

You'll be surprised. Just ask to see some of the new style models.

I am told I need special shoes. Will Arch Preservers do?

Ask your doctor or chiropodist about the Arch Preserver Correctives made for special conditions.

What is a good foot health program?

1. Send for free Archograph and test your feet.
2. See your doctor or chiropodist regularly.
3. Wear Arch Preserver Shoes always.

How can I know more about Arch Preserver Shoes for Men?

Go to an Arch Preserver dealer. (See list below). He will demonstrate to you the marvelous comfort of this shoe and explain how it will prevent foot troubles and relieve aching feet.

Send for FREE Archograph

E. T. Wright & Co., Inc.,
Dept. D 10,
Rockland, Mass.

Please send me a free Archograph, your simple and practical device for checking up on the condition of my feet.

Name .....

Street .....

City and State .....

A few of the representative dealers who carry Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Below are listed Wright Arch Preserver dealers in a few of the larger trading centers of the country. If you do not find a convenient dealer listed, write us for the name of a store near you. There is no obligation to buy.

Arch Preserver Shoes for men are made exclusively by E. T. Wright & Co. (in Canada by Scott McHale Ltd.); for boys, by Gerberich-Payne Shoe Co.; for women by The Selby Shoe Co.; for misses, by the Green Shoe Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK
Arch Preserver Shops at:
9 East 37th St.
8 West 37th St.
15 West 39th St.
53 West 49th St.
50 East 59th St.
113 Church St.
117 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx
McCreery's, Fifth Ave.
Loeser's, Brooklyn

CHICAGO
Marshall Field & Co.

PHILADELPHIA
Strawbridge & Clothier

BOSTON
Filene's Men's Store
Graham Shoe Co.
Walsh Arch Preserver Shoe Shops

LOS ANGELES
Gude's

DETROIT
R. H. Fyfe & Company

PITTSBURGH
Kaufmann's
Boggs & Buhl

SAN FRANCISCO
Sommer & Kaufmann

BUFFALO
The J. L. Hudson Co.
Wm. Eastwood & Son Co.

KANSAS CITY
Miller Shoe Co.

CINCINNATI
Potter's

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Pidgeon's
Wm. Eastwood & Son Co.

SEATTLE
Frederick & Nelson

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Who Is the Sleeping Clergyman?

The Theater Guild Begins Its Seventeenth Season in New York With a Physician's Play About Physicians Through—As Is This Year's Custom—the Years

Vandamm Studio

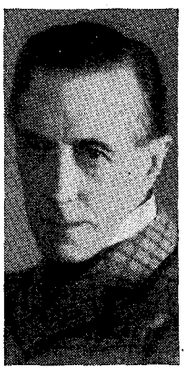
Ruth Gordon

ABOUT now would be a good time to take a long, earnest look at British physicians, and ask a few pertinent questions. The evidence is that the practise of medicine in Great Britain either is a vast bore, or those who practise it are remarkably restless. No fewer than three distinguished men of London's medicine, for example, have turned to drama as an outlet for some inner, and probably spiritual, disturbance. The first is, of course, Somerset Maugham. The second is H. M. Harwood, who is a cotton-spinner as well as doctor and dramatist, and, now, comes the gifted Dr. O. H. Mavor who, alone, of the three surgical dream-makers, chooses to use a pseudonym. It is Mavor in the surgery, but it is James Bridie in the theater.

Mr. Bridie, then, and not Doctor Mavor, is noted for at least three plays, one of them the lamented and violent study, "The Anatomist." His new play is "A Sleeping Clergyman," a curiously spaced and constructed dramatic dissertation on heredity. Mr. Bridie wrote it out of conviction, presented it first at the famed Malvern Festival, and then stole back to his surgery while the London managers squabbled for the honor of presenting it in the West End. One, eventually, won the toss, and, for 250 profitable and gratifying nights, it was a London success.

The Theater Guild, commencing its seventeenth season, imports this long and contentious play, installing it in its own Mother House with no little tossing of proud curls and thumbing of impressive vests. The impression, at the First Night, was that the Theater Guild was deeply pleased with itself for having accomplished the purchase; and the impression, after the First Night, was that the Theater Guild once more had accomplished only its characteristic habit of beginning its season with a puny ware. Customarily, the Theater Guild begins its season disappointingly, and ends it with the drums crashing, and the whistles blowing for a critical salute.

The play is in two acts, each of which has a prolog spoken in the lounge of a London club. In one corner an abdominal dominie snores away his dreams in a profound sleep. In the middle of the room, two doctors fall to gossip of the funeral, that day, of a ninety-five-year-old physician, just died. This gossip lures one of the doctors into tracing the astonishing history of the dead man's family. When his scandalous reminiscences get back as far as 1867, the club scene fades, and the audience is introduced to four chapters in the sinful life of *The Camerons*, a family distinguished, through one discouraging generation into another, by weak women and wilful men.



Vandamm Studio

Ernest Thesiger

When these four chapters have been related, with ecstatic relish, the club lounge and the sleeping clergyman once more come into view, and the gossips begin their picayune probing again. And, once more, the scene fades out, and five contemporary chapters follow.

When all of the chapters have been recited, the audience learns that altho two women, a mother, first, and, years later, her daughter, may surrender to two blackguards, and certify that surrender with the births of illegitimate children, in the swing of time and generations these ill-born will bear, still illegitimately, children of genius, and children of fortitude. Mr. Bridie requires the bridge of years from 1867 to 1936 to make his point, and, even then, it is obscurely arrived at.

In 1867 the first *Cameron*, a distressing young man, betrayed the first *Marshall*, an exceptionally foolish girl. Nineteen years later, *Wilhelmina Cameron*, daughter of the first betrayal, herself is seduced by *John Hannah*, an apprentice at medicine, and, curiously, son of the landlady of the lodgings kept by the *Cameron* of 1867. Twins are *Wilhelmina's* portion, a boy and girl. The first *Cameron*, a thoughtless soul, was so graceless as to die before marrying *Wilhelmina's* mother. *Wilhelmina* takes things in her own hand. She murders *Hannah* before he has he opportunity to marry her.

During the World War the twins begin to carve out their own destinies, and to construct the proof that physical heredity and moral heredity are two different theories, and happy the physician who realizes it early in his career.

(*Continued on page 27*)

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more and better plays are produced, the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Continental Varieties," a super-vaudeville in the European manner with Lucienne Boyer and Vicente Escudero starred. At the Little Theater.

D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, London's own Gilbert and Sullivan troupe, direct from the Savoy Theater. At the Martin Beck Theater.

"Judgment Day," Elmer Rice's violent melodrama about a European dictator and his fanatical supporters. At the Belasco Theater.

"Lady Jane," a polite and often amusing study of British morals in the suburbs. At the 48th Street Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," a large, opulent, sprawling musical revue studded with beautiful scenery, girls, and clowns. At the Winter Garden.

"Merrily We Roll Along," a play in reverse, covering the years from 1934 to 1916 in the life of a dramatist. At the Music Box Theater.

"Small Miracle," a melodrama, in the "Grand Hotel" technique, the action of which takes place in the lounge of a theater during the course of a play's performance. At the Golden Theater.

"The Distaff Side," a distinguished English play about the women in one family, and what happened to them. At the Booth Theater.

"The Great Waltz," a vast and costly operetta spending $500,000 to prove that the elder Strauss was jealous of his son. At the Center Theater.

"Tobacco Road," Raffish and blunt comedy-drama of Georgia crackers, with James Barton playing the blasphemous Jeeter Lester. At the Forrest Theater.

W. B.

Vandamm Studio

Ernest Thesiger and Ruth Gordon, in character, in the 1885 scene from the Theater Guild's "A Sleeping Clergyman"

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Topics in Brief

MANY a woman who goes on a diet finds that she is a poor loser.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

IT will be the same old Blue Eagle, only perhaps a trifle bleached.—*Washington Evening Star.*

PERHAPS the only thing we have to fear from Japan is her fear of us.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

IT approaches that period of the year when a nudist begins to wonder.—*Portland Morning Oregonian.*

A WHOLE lot of what history repeats is what we heard good and plenty the first time.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WHY doesn't Maryland just dispense with gubernatorial elections and appoint Governor Ritchie for life?—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

FEDERAL officials warn of a new and determined drive against crime. We hope a word to the vice is sufficient.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

THOSE who have called on NRA to settle a dispute seem convinced that those letters stand for Not Right Away.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

THE political pot is beginning to simmer but won't boil much. The old apple-sauce will be only warmed over.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

THERE are two kinds of voters. Those who will vote for your candidate, and the blankety-blank ignorant prejudiced fools. —*Atlanta Journal.*

SOMETIMES we can't help getting the impression that the big idea is to have the armament race and the human race end simultaneously.—*Boston Herald.*

A PSYCHOLOGIST now announces that the average human intelligence is that of a seventeen-year-old. In that case it knows everything and then some.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IT might be interesting to know if Adolf Hitler has kept up his payments on his paper-hanger's union card, in case he needs to go back to work.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

ONE entomologist declared mosquitoes travel long distances. Our misfortune lies in living where they avail themselves of their stop-over privileges.—*New Orleans States.*

GEOLOGISTS are predicting the end of Niagara Falls in about 20,000 years—grossly underestimating, it seems to us, the legislative resourcefulness of the electric power industry.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

"DANDRUFF CHECKED —HAIR HEALTHIER"

Chicago man says: "I like the way you understate results."

CHICAGO, ILL.: "Some six months ago large scales were forming on my scalp—also a considerable thinning of the hair was noticeable. Nothing I tried seemed to help.

"I read your advertisement. After using only one bottle of Scalptone all trace of dandruff has disappeared and the hair is coming in stronger on the top of the scalp. Your Scalptone method does *more than you claim for it.*"* *(signed) L. Polivka*

*The testimonials in Packer advertising have come to us voluntarily and have not been paid for.

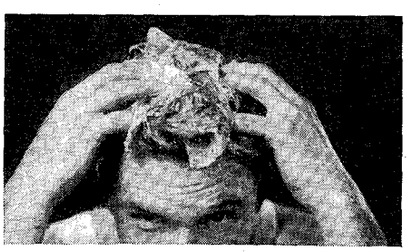
Thanks, Mr. Polivka. No, we don't claim the Scalptone method will grow hair. No one can guarantee that for any method or course of treatment.

But, in 9 cases out of 10, doctors trace thinning hair and baldness to dandruff. And the combination treatment with Packer's Tar Soap and Scalptone (as directed below) is the simplest, surest way we know of to check dandruff.

Keeps hair healthy and IN PLACE

The Scalptone method puts unruly hair neatly in place, too—without a greasy, plastered-down look, because Scalptone is *adjustable.* (You make Scalptone more or less oily to fit the condition of your own hair.)

Packer's SCALPTONE METHOD for Dandruff.. Unruly Hair



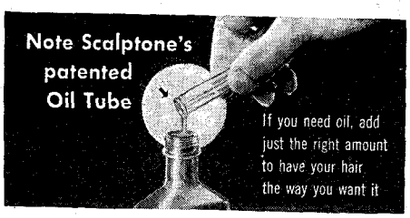
STEP 1 . . . a few minutes each week with PACKER'S TAR SOAP

Give your hair a sudsy shampoo with Packer's rich, piny lather. Do this every week. There's the "health of the pines" in Packer's Tar Soap. It contains genuine pine tar and soothing, softening glycerine. For 64 years doctors have been recommending it.

STEP 2 . . . one minute every day with PACKER'S SCALPTONE

Massage the tingling goodness of Scalptone into your scalp. Rub your Scalptone mixture well in —give dandruff the works! Feel it tone up your scalp . . . see it remove the dandruff scales . . . make your head healthy—and happy, too! Do this for a minute a day.

And expect to be surprised when you first see Scalptone! It's *adjustable.* In the neck of every bottle there's a separate tube of oil. Scalptone is the only tonic that has this feature. You add just the right amount of oil to the tonic to have your hair the way you want it. You make your own prescription for your own hair.



After 21 DAYS

—have a look at your hair! It'll be healthy. And well-groomed. But not greasy, or plastered down. As for dandruff—well, this treatment usually checks it inside of 3 weeks. Keep up the treatments (less often, if you wish) to prevent dandruff's returning.

If, after using your first bottle of Scalptone and cake of Packer's Tar Soap, you are not satisfied with the improvement in your hair, we'll cheerfully refund the purchase price, if you'll write and tell us what you paid.

THE PACKER MFG. CO., 101 W. 31, New York

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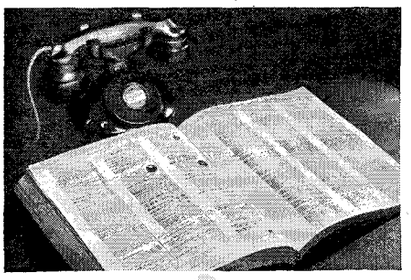

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***Letters and Art*—(Continued from page 24)**

The Irish Are Coming

Nine New Plays in Repertoire of the Abbey Theater Players Who Will Visit Sixty Cities in the United States

Traveling light, as is their custom, the Abbey Theater Players of Dublin soon will return to Broadway as the major stop in the most ambitious tour made by a European theatrical organization since the World War. Before they pack up their "few sticks of scenery," the players will have traveled 11,000 miles, and have visited sixty cities in twenty-five States.

Barry Fitzgerald in "Juno and the Paycock"

In addition to their classic pieces, there will be nine new plays in the repertoire this season, properties selected from the best offerings of those Irish dramatists who have shouldered their way to the foreground of European drama and literature.

The most important of these nine will be:

"Church Street," by Lennox Robinson, Director of the Abbey Theater. It is the story of a frustrated young dramatist, a play within a play, with treatment reminiscent of the technique employed in "Grand Hotel" and "Dinner at Eight." Robinson's "Drama at Inish" also will have its first performance in this country, and Robinson himself will lecture on "The Story of the Abbey Theater."

"The Courtship of Mary Doyle," by Edward McNulty, is a down-to-the-hearth Irish humble-folk play.

"Look at the Heffernans" will be another farce, centered on the ancient Irish art of match-making. Brinsley MacNamara wrote it.

"Grogan and the Ferret" is a new play by George Shiels, remembered vividly for his excellent property, "The New Gossoon."

New one-act plays in the repertoire will be "The Resurrection" and "The King of the Great Clock Tower," by William Butler Yeats; "Hyacinth," by Lady Gregory; "Spring," by T. C. Murray, and "The Coiner," by Bernard Duffy.

Favorites, brought back again in the schedule, will be "The Playboy of the Western World," "Juno and the Paycock," "The Whiteheaded Boy," "The New Gossoon," "The Far-Off Hills," "The Plough and the Stars," and "The Well of the Saints."

By a circumstance not deliberately planned, but fortuitous, Sean O'Casey not only will have two plays running at once in New York, but will be present in the city for them. The first performance in this country of his "Within the Gates" will have been on about ten days when the Abbey company arrives to do his "The Plough and the Stars."

There is the barest chance that "The Plough and the Stars" will not be played. The De Valera Government authorized the tour in the beginning with the express provision that this play be omitted from the repertoire for "political reasons." Recent cables from Dublin, however, indicate that the restriction has been withdrawn.

The cast which delighted New York in 1932 returns virtually intact. Barry Fitzgerald, Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields, F. J. McCormick, and Maureen Delaney again will be seen in those rôles which made them the talk of Broadway. Dialog, as they speak it, becomes the living speech of the Irish peasantry, pure spoken music, an enchanted, unblemished speech of words packed with racy significance and phrases unworn by modern civilization.

Pets of the Theater

When they last played here, the Abbey group became practically the pets of the theater. They were fêted, they were dined, and their plays were a magnet which drew all New York to the performances. This situation became so general that one piqued, and non-Irish, actress was heard to remark:

"Poor innocent lambs! They don't know that this town was Russian last season, and Spanish the season before that!"

The American tour was started in Providence, Rhode Island, on October 9 and the company will tour New England until November 12, playing the principal cities. It comes to New York that night. The Boston engagement is expected to be long and, because of a large Irish populace there, there even has been expectation of demonstrations such as took place when "The Plough and the Stars" first was played in Dublin.

The troupe used the Martin Beck Theater during its last New York stand, but will, because of the presence there of the D'Oyly Carte-Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company, have to choose another house. After the New York engagement, the players will be seen in seven of the largest Southern cities, followed by the major theatrical centers of the Pacific Coast, after which there will be a fortnight's engagement in Canada. This will conclude the tour and the players will return to Ireland.

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"A Sleeping Clergyman," Theater Guild's New Play

(*Continued from page 24*)

It will, Mr. Bridie suggests, save him a great deal of muddling.

In 1936, with the world in anguish over a plague that destroys humanity in daily, almost hourly, lots of 500,000, the boy, in his laboratory, finds the serum to stop it. The girl, from her desk as executive secretary of the League of Nations, performs the international gestures required to distribute the serum, and set humanity right.

No matter how it is phrased, Mr. Bridie's contention is that from a casual, unpleasant sin in 1867 sprang the blood-line which, sixty-nine years later, was to save the world with majesty and uprightness. And, no matter how it is phrased, such a contention amounts to skeet-shooting with a portable typewriter. Skeet-shooting with a portable typewriter is not easy to accomplish.

Miss Ruth Gordon plays, with mounting talent, the three women—the *Marshall* of 1867, the murderess of 1886, and the League of Nations executive of 1936. Which is to say she was overbalanced and unsteady in the 1867 scene; overbalanced, but more controlled, in the 1886 sequence, and completely satisfying, and mistress of her rôle, in the 1916 and 1936 scenes.

Ernest Thesiger, who created in London the part of *Doctor Marshall*, comes to New York to repeat, and makes, in the process, a polished, rounded, flawless performance.

Life Under the Glass

It is Glenn Anders who makes the principal disturbance in the cast. Playing the first importunate *Cameron*, and the last irascible *Cameron*, he festoons his performance with the vivid, but annoying, gestures which appear to spring half from the gymnasium, and half from the rooted notion that to be an actor one must constantly be active, violently active.

To the simple task, for example, of using a stethoscope, Mr. Anders summons all the finely wound-up vigor required to hurl a javelin. And for the exquisitely uncomplex chore of gazing through a microscope, he brings into play all of the physical exertion commonly associated with the work of schooling a regiment. The point is that Mr. Anders is intemperate with hands, voice, and stride.

Granted, then, some good dialog, and granted three good scenes out of the nine, it still remains an overwritten, and, in the main, overplayed, drama. Laboratory gentlemen, gazing fiercely into their microscopes, and watching Life wiggle under the glass, may find some technical truths tucked away in this fable of heredity.

Every critic in London (and half of them in New York) was sorely tried to account for the presence, in the two prologs, of the sleeping clergyman. Utterly without point in the plot, of no practical necessity, the critics clawed at themselves in a frenzied effort to account for his presence. It was an unnecessary exhibition of bewilderment. There is no accounting for the presence. He's just there . . . sleeping. A sleeping caprice of the author.

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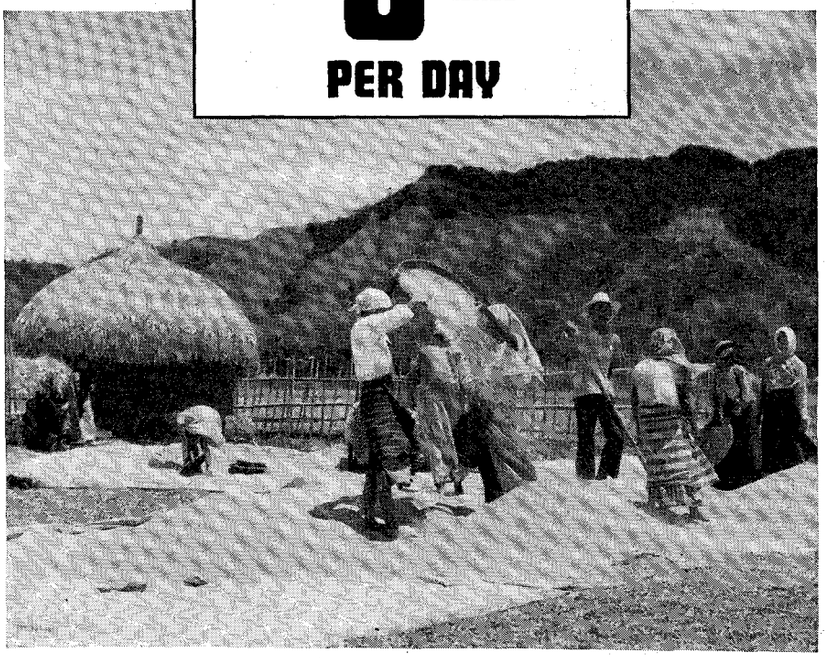

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Russia's Iron Age. By William Henry Chamberlin. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $4.)

William Henry Chamberlin was a pink-cheeked Haverford graduate, twenty years old, when the Russian Revolution broke out, and he was full of youthful enthusiasm for it. As assistant book editor of the semi-Tory New York *Tribune* he kept his views dark, but he started learning Russian, and after hours he would sneak over to the offices of Oswald Garrison Villard's *Nation*, and, under an alias, write glowing articles about the new dawn in Russia.

In 1920 he married a New York Russian girl, a bourgeoise. In 1922 he persuaded *The Christian Science Monitor* to make him its Moscow correspondent, and in Moscow he and his wife lived for twelve years of increasing dissatisfaction. His "Soviet Russia," written in 1929, became at once the definitive American history of the Bolshevik experiment. It is already, he says, out of date; his "Russia's Iron Age" is far less friendly to the Soviet régime.

The Soviet Union, Mr. Chamberlin has concluded, after living in it for twelve years, is neither a great challenge nor a great menace to Western countries. It has not ended social injustice, or made war impossible, as he once believed it would; it has made vast gains for Russians, but not yet lifted Russia to the level of Western Europe and America; and it has carried on its furious material progress at a frightful human cost. It bears less resemblance, he believes, to a Utopia of the future or a model which other countries may be tempted to follow, than to the Czarist Russia of Peter the Great's day or to the United States of America in its iron age, the decades following the Civil War.

America's appeal, in those days of most rapid westward expansion, was to the initiative, the hard work, and good luck of the individual. The typical American pioneer was a lonely farmer, a hunter, or a gold prospector. Russia is building railroads and factories, and opening up new regions with a frantic energy comparable to our own, but the Russian peasants who move to Siberia usually do so as members of a collective farm group, under a semicontractual relation to the State, which planned their going and sent them. The material results look similar; the comparative advantages of the two methods remain to be proved. Despite his keen respect for certain Soviet achievements—its abolition of the Western contrasts between rich and poor, its wiping out of race discriminations, its exaltation of labor, its rapid industrialization—Mr. Chamberlin has lost his initial faith that Soviet Russia was solving the problems of the West.

On the other side of the balance stand practises which are in large part Soviet Russia's inheritance from Czarism, but no less cruel for that. "There is," he says, "the permanent and odious system of terrorism and espionage. There is the decimation of the intelligentsia through secret arrests and banishments and most unconvincing 'sabotage' trials. There is the subjection of the peasantry to wholesale deportations and to a 'military feudal exploitation' that reached its terrible and inevitable climax in the great famine of 1932-1933—all for the sake of imposing on the peasants an alien and unfamiliar system which certainly has yet to prove its productive advantages."

Behind the Communist faith that these are but passing evils which will be ended when industrialization has been completed, Mr. Chamberlin believes, lies "the oldest and the most demonstrable of sentimental fallacies, that the end justifies the means. I think the overwhelming weight of historical evidence is to the effect that the means determine the end, and that an idealistic goal, pursued by brutal methods, has a tendency to disappear from view." The liquidation of the kulaks, and the persecution of the old intelligentsia, have brutalized a whole generation of Soviet youth. Mr. Chamberlin's twelve years in Russia, he says, have "utterly and definitely" convinced him "that democracy, with all its faults, weaknesses, and imperfections is enormously superior to dictatorship as a method of government."

Mr. Chamberlin refuses to be alarmed about Russia. He sees it becoming increasingly nationalistic, but not bellicose. It is still one of the major world influences for peace. He sees its leaders not quite abandoning their ultimate faith in world revolution, but losing interest in its occurring in their own day. He sees Stalin as a sort of Communist Henry Ford, driving Russia into Western manners with a push akin to that exercised by Peter the Great two centuries ago. He advises Western Capitalists not to invest too much money in Russia, but to give her credits in moderation. He thinks that the whole world will move toward a larger degree of State ownership, but not by following the Russian pattern.

Worth Reading

The Phantom Crown. By Bertita Harding. (Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Company; $3.50). A romantic recreation of the mad adventure of an Austrian prince in Mexico.

Lost Paradise. By Robert P. Tristram Coffin. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50). Only yesterday in the State of Maine.

The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze. By William Saroyan. (New York: Random House; $2.50). Short stories by the most-discussed "new writer" of the year, an Armenian from California.

Balletomania. By Arnold L. Haskell. (New York: Simon and Schuster; $3.75). Gossip and history of the dance-floor, by an English fanatic.

The Taking of the Gry. By John Masefield. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $1.75). A new sea story by the English poet laureate.

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Fifty-Five Flyers Compete In Longest Air Marathon

Flyers from a dozen countries will give a spectacular fillip to next week's centenary celebration in the Australian State of Victoria and its capital, Melbourne, the goal of a record long-distance air-marathon starting from London on October 20.

Following an arduous 14,000-mile course over sixteen countries, they will compete for about $75,000 in prizes offered by Sir MacPherson Robertson, wealthy confectionery manufacturer of Melbourne.

Withdrawals since the entry list closed on June 1 leave the United States still with longest list, seventeen out of some fifty-five. At the controls of four of these planes will be women, Miss Ruth Nichols, Mrs. Louise Thaden, Miss Laura Ingalls, and Miss Jacqueline Cochrane, former nurse and beauty-parlor operator who learned to fly on a bet.

Wiley Post, clad in a "stratosphere suit" supplying him with heat and oxygen, hopes to climb eight miles into the rarified atmosphere to speed half-way across the world at a rate of more than 300 miles an hour in the same "Winnie Mae" which took him all the way around a year ago.

James Mollison, who has made the East-West flight over the same route in eight days and twenty hours, will be racing in the opposite direction witl. his wife, Amy Mollison, as copilot. In heading homeward, Sir Charles Kingsford Smith will try to retain for himself and Australia the record of seven and a quarter days from London to Melbourne which he set in October, 1933.

Two Separate Races

As arranged by the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom, two separate races will be run concurrently with many planes competing in both. In the speed-race minimum restrictions on time, fuel, engine size, and number of crew have been put in the way of reaching Melbourne in the quickest possible time. In the less dramatic handicap race, all time not spent at authorized checking or control points, less allowances for plane type, will be counted, but the course must be covered within sixteen days.

Those trying to reach the finish line soon enough to collect the $50,000 in cash and the $2,500 gold cup for the first place, or the $7,500 and $2,500 second and third prizes, must land and check at five compulsory controls, Bagdad, Allahabad, Singapore, Darwin, and Charleville. Twenty-five optional checking points have been designated at airdromes along the route, roughly 500 miles apart.

The initial 2,553-mile hop from London to Bagdad lies over wild, mountainous country unequipped with airdromes where emergency landings could be made. Designers have been hard at work to provide entrants with machines possessing a cruising range to make such non-stop hops feasible. Definite commercial value as passenger or freight carriers must be proved in order that no freak "flying tanks" will give the event the complexion of foolhardiness.

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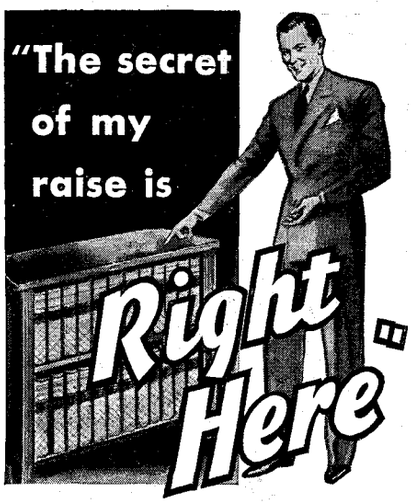

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The March of Recovery

Total consumer income in August showed an increase of $118,000,000 above July and a gain of $462,000,000 over August a year ago, according to the International Statistical Bureau.

An increase of 2.2 per cent. in the total of interest payments made on land bank commissioner's loans during August, was reported by W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

A jump of 77 per cent. in the value of construction awards in sixteen Southern States during the first nine months of 1934, over the same period in 1933, was reported by *The Manufacturers Record* daily construction bulletin.

A continued rise in farm income took place during June, July, and August, bringing the total income for the three months to $1,580,000,000. The income included $133,000,000 in AAA benefit payments, according to Louis H. Bean, economic adviser to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Production of electricity in the United States during the week ending October 6, by the electric-power industry, totaled 1,659,192,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,646,136,000 in the corresponding week in 1933, according to the Edison Electric Institute.

Soft-coal production for the week ending September 29, was 7,300,000 tons, 350,000 more than in the preceding week and 424,000 tons more than in the corresponding week a year ago, according to an announcement by the Bureau of Mines.

Contributors to This Issue

Richard Barry has written a score of plays and novels, and, in the course of his experience has been a traveling correspondent for leading periodicals. He has served on the staffs of important newspapers on both the East and West Coasts. His article on the present political situation in Cuba is based on a trip to that island from which he has just returned.

Edward Price Bell contributes another of his articles from the Orient written exclusively for THE LITERARY DIGEST. He is the author of many articles on foreign affairs. From 1900-1923, he was the London correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*. He has interviewed many of the leading statesmen and personalities of various countries. In 1929, he originated the idea of a conference in Washington between the heads of the English-speaking States to lay the foundations of permanent peace in the English-speaking world.

Joel P. Glass is a newspaper man who specializes in sports writing. He was formerly on the staff of the New York *Sun*.

Dudley Siddall, fishing editor of the New York *Sun*, fishes from Florida to Canada as part of his job. He is also a writer of semitechnical books and articles on motorboats. Last winter he won the barracuda prize at the national angling tournament of the Key Largo, Florida, fishing club.

Robert Winsmore is a staff writer for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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On the Current Screen

King Vidor, one of the few genuinely courageous directors of the American screen, has dramatized a cooperative farm in the picture called **Our Daily Bread (AAA).** It may be true that Mr. Vidor's conclusion about the Utopia to be arranged through collective agriculture possibly does not solve all of the nation's current economic problems. It is even more certain that the introduction of a blonde menace to provide suspense does far less than the director must have hoped in adding dramatic liveliness. At the same time, he has arranged a climax that could make up for many flaws more serious than the petty ones of plot frailty and editorial incompleteness. It merely shows the building of an irrigation ditch to carry water to the parched ground of the workers' drought-ridden farm, but, somehow, it manages to be an enormously stirring episode.

Obviously this scene stems from the Russians, particularly from Eisenstein's film, "The Old and the New." But altho "Our Daily Bread" seems definitely in the Muscovite film tradition, not only because of the way it employs Soviet camera methods, but because of the manner in which it devotes itself to the drama of a group, it is far from a mere imitation. Its material and even its manner have been thoroughly Americanized, and the straightforward way in which it deals with something more serious and important than the matter of the customary screen romance makes it seem considerably more distinguished than a mention of its occasional plot frailties might indicate. "Our Daily Bread" has the air of being rooted in American soil, and of having something definite to say. That, added to Mr. Vidor's customary directorial virtues, results in a decidedly interesting motion-picture.

In a film celebrating collective effort, the selection of types is more important than the work of any individual performer, and in this Mr. Vidor has been wise. The two nominal leads are played by Karen Morley and Tom Keene, and both of them are sincere and helpful, if not sensational. Then, as a possible screen personality, there is Barbara Pepper, who plays the unnecessary villainess effectively.

* * * *

Peck's Bad Boy (AAA*)—These two excellent child actors, Jackie Cooper (hero) and Jackie Searle (villain) fighting it out, with the customary result. As usual, young Searle takes his beating from both hero and audience, and once more he proves himself one of the best of child actors. As always, his successful enemy, Jackie Cooper, is excellent. A pretty good example of the usual nostalgic drama about the joys of boyhood, but no "Huckleberry Finn" or "Tom Sawyer."

© 1934, by United Artists Corporation

A scene from "Our Daily Bread"

* * * *

Power (AA)—A dignified and striking, but dramatically confused, rendition of Lion Feuchtwanger's drama about the Jew who battled his way up from the ghetto to the court in eighteenth century Wurttemberg and then found that he really wasn't a Jew at all. Many people admire Conrad Veidt in the leading rôle. The film was made in England, and lacks only the ability to tell a story shrewdly.

* * * *

A Lost Lady—Altho the undistinguished little film about an unhappy girl who married a rich man much older than herself pretends to be a screen version of Willa Cather's brilliant novel, it makes no serious effort to follow or even to understand the original. As drama it is no more effective than it is as adaptation. Despite well-meaning performances by Barbara Stanwyck and Frank Morgan, it is very futile stuff.

* * * *

Wagon Wheels—Another Western melodrama, chiefly of interest because it presents Monte Blue, a celebrated Hollywood hero of the silent days, as a villain.

* * * *

Production Notes—Jackie Coogan has completed his rôle in "Code of the West" and has registered at the University of Southern California. . . . Joan Bennett has been signed by Paramount for a lead in "Mississippi." . . . Laura Hope Crews has been assigned an important part in "Behold My Wife." . . . Paramount has purchased "Born With Wings," a story by Marguerite Roberts.

ARGUS

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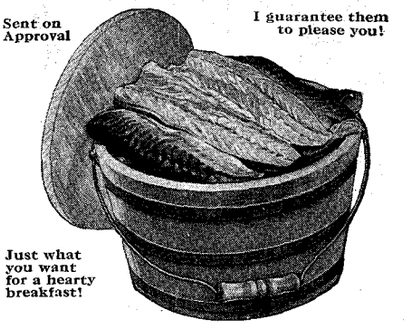

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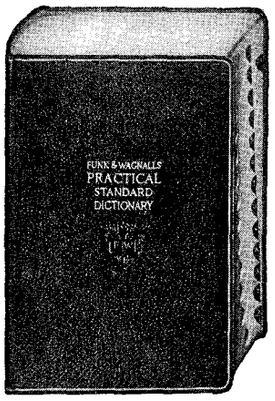

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China's Alsace-Lorraine In the Far East: Manchuria

(Continued from page 15)

"None whatever. The world is interlocked. Grave danger or unrest anywhere is a universal concern. Furthermore, until this Japanese precedent in Manchuria shall give way to the world's condemnation, what is to prevent an attempt to follow the precedent in other regions than East Asia?"

"You think a major war in East Asia would involve the Western Powers?"

"Undoubtedly. So closely is humanity tied together now, not only economically, but sympathetically, that a great war will know no neutral among the first-class Powers. The conflagration will be world-wide, as it was in the train of the assassinations of Serajevo."

"What of the League of Nations?"

"It wants drastic moral stiffening. It is the only useful moral and legal intermediary to solve international problems, but lacks force to carry out its decisions, however fair and just they may be. Its members should be firmer. They might be helped effectually by Powers not yet members. Weakness like that shown by the League in relation to Manchuria arises from the absence of willingness or power to impose sanctions. There should be a way to apply Article 16. 'Aggression' also should be defined along the lines of the recent non-aggression pacts in Europe. The Council should be authorized to determine aggression. Once a nation be found guilty of aggression, *ipso facto* the procedure for the application of Article 16 should become operative with reference to all members of the League. Given that state of facts, the League would command respect; its attitude would be decisive in matters of war and peace."

Suggestion to Aid Peace

"Does any particular scheme of international education occur to you as likely to strengthen the foundations of peace?"

"Yes. Systematic interchange of scholars, professors, lecturers, and leaders in industry and commerce would accomplish a great deal in fortifying the public opinion of the world against the folly of war. We want a world peace-mind, a world sentiment and opinion militant for peace. Peoples should be trained to put their enormous power behind institutions of peace and good-will. League investigators should master the problems which threaten peace, and the League should nip nascent war in the bud.

"I would suggest (a) an international peace hymn, to be sung in schools and churches at stated intervals and on appropriate occasions; (b) a compulsory course of lectures on international peace and good-will, including international peace organizations and treaties, to be given in schools and in public; (c) a closer cooperation between the various League societies or peace societies and the Press for the expression of unbiased opinion on international problems; (d) the setting aside of a common date for all nations as a day of peace; (e) the development of a

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universal language. Such activities and forces would build against war."

"How can men of business and finance help peace more than they are helping it? What of tariffs, quotas, prohibitions, the international monetary problem?"

"Business men and financiers need to understand better than they do the importance of international cooperation, and the basic relationship of international amity to their welfare. They regard this great matter too narrowly, with too limited a conception of their own interests. Somebody should open their eyes and stir their dormant imaginations. One practical thought: men of business and finance should not be permitted to sell war materials, or to support financially any nation which has been branded an aggressor.

"Excessive tariffs, quotas, prohibitions, and other forms of economic nationalism, are a heavy weight in the scales against peace. They should come under more enlightened study than they yet have; the national view-point should be brought into proper perspective vis-à-vis the international view-point, for the latter, after all, is fraught with the true interests of every people. The same thing applies to the monetary problem. It is a source of world-wide economic difficulty, and works hand in hand with influences inimical to peace. It should be tackled by the nations and solved."

"Doctor Kung, an outsider hears continually of the alleged extreme limitation and precariousness of the authority of the National Government of China. How is it really faring? Over what proportion of China does its writ run?"

The Nanking Régime's Sway

Doctor Kung listened closely, and said:

"Foreigners in China do not look very deeply into our peculiar conditions. These observers are accustomed to thinking of this country as still monarchic, still what it was when the words of the ruler were the laws of the land. That view is wide of the mark. We are a Republic, now, and we deliberately encourage local self-government and self-expression. It follows that sometimes the provincial governments enjoy certain liberties which the casual onlooker may not understand. This onlooker is liable, even likely, to imagine he sees in the exercise of these liberties proof of absence of central control, of inefficacy in the National Government. The view is natural enough, but none the less mistaken. The fact is that the authority, and the power, of the National Government are national, extend over the whole of the vast Republic."

"The Republic has come to stay?"

"The Republic, answering to the conscience of the people, has come to stay. Our National Movement in China has a grip on the minds of our huge population unparalleled in our history. It has aroused a national consciousness never before known in China. The Chinese individual has pride. He likes to feel he has a Government to which he himself means something, and which means something to him. Our people have caught the vision of equal opportunity in private and in public life, and they cherish it. They never will give it up."

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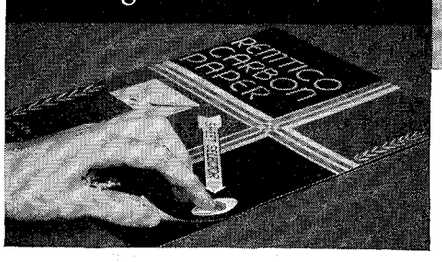

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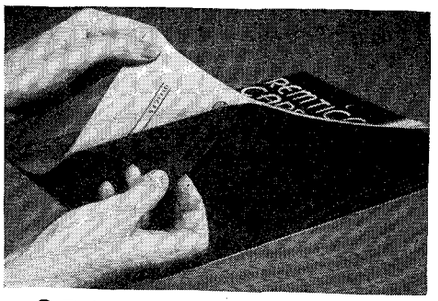

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Alexander: Exiled Princeling, Soldier, King, Then Dictator

(Continued from page 6)

and Slovenes (the territory set up by the Peace Conference, following the World War, and formed out of the old Serbia, plus the Slavonic provinces of Austria-Hungary—Carniola (Slovenia), Croatia-Slavonia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina—and the Kingdom of Montenegro), he told his subjects that he was the first "Yugoslav," and hoped that, some day, all his subjects would call themselves Yugoslavs.

Symbol of the powerful opposition to Alexander's plans was the stout little bearded patriot, Stephan Raditch, who was murdered on the Parliament floor in 1928.

Slavonic Group, and Non-Slavs

Among the peoples of the heterogeneous State which Alexander failed to unite were the Slavonic group of Serbs and South Serbs, Slovenes, Slavonians, Syrmians, Bosnians, Croats, Dalmatians, Herzegovinians, Montenegrins, Macedonians, and Bulgars, also the non-Slav Teutons, Turks, Greeks, Rumanians, Magyars, Italians, Ladines, and Albanian Ghegs. Raditch was assassinated for urging a cause which would give all equal representation.

The Croats are an old, proud nation with traditions of their own, Raditch said in his last speech. "We will never consent to this organized brutality, avarice, and incapacity . . . We pay more taxes than all the other races of the Yugoslav State put together, yet we have not even equality of rights; we are denied even the use of our own language and religion. We revolt against the *Camorra* of Serbian officials, who are mostly thieves and fools. We demand complete self-government for the Croats."

It was an autonomist who assassinated Alexander in France last week.

The Croats are Roman Catholics, and European. Most of the Serbs are Eastern Orthodox, and considerably different culturally from the Croats.

Alexander was born on December 17, 1888, at Cettinje, capital of the now-extinct kingdom of Montenegro. His father, Prince Peter Kara-Georgevich, was in exile. The young prince, who was the second son, was sent to Russia to become a page in the Court of Czar Nicholas II. In 1903, Army officers stole into the royal bedchamber of King Alexander Obrenovich and his consort, Queen Draga, at Belgrade, and stabbed the two to death, later hurling the bodies out of the palace window.

Prince Peter, a liberal, and a student of the writings of John Stuart Mill, was called to the throne, and the House of Kara-George came back into power. Crown Prince George was forced to renounce the throne after killing his groom in a fit of temper. Alexander was only twenty-four at the outbreak of the First Balkan War, in 1912, but he was in personal command of an army corps which drove the Turks from South Serbia and Macedonia. He scored a victory in the Second Balkan War by defeating Bulgaria.

The young Crown Prince was the actual ruler of Serbia when Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated in Serajevo on June 28, 1914. Certain of Russian support, the popular soldier-prince, Alexander, stood firm against the Austrian ultimatum—the right to investigate and punish the crime on Serbian soil. The machinery of diplomacy did the rest.

Taking the field at the head of the Army, Alexander led the retreat across the mountains of Albania, reformed his horribly depleted forces on the Island of Corfu, and rejoined the Allies at Saloniki. He returned, a hero, to Belgrade, in November, 1918, and, soon after, the aging King Peter relinquished the throne to his son.

Alexander, who considered himself a genuine patriot, began his real task in 1921. He married Princess Marie, daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie, of Rumania, in 1922, and three sons were born, the present King, Peter, Prince Tomislav, and Prince Andrey.

Alexander had been shot at before he became King, and the attempts on his life continued after he ascended the Throne. He was shot at in 1920, while visiting Serajevo; again, in 1921, at Belgrade, and in June, 1931, and May, 1932, the King again escaped assassination by bombers.

The years since 1921 have been hard in Yugoslavia. They have been marked by assassination, intrigues, and incessant wrangles between the leaders and the different nationalities. For a time, Alexander made an effort to keep a democratic government, and still unite the country. In 1929, after the murder of Raditch, he concluded it was impossible. He proclaimed his absolutism, and dissolved the Parliament. The name of the country was changed, and the dictatorship began under the iron rule of the King and Army.

The ancient national divisions were broken down and the country was divided into nine banovinas, or provinces. Much corruption was eliminated, and educational and sanitary improvements were introduced, but discontent continued to grow within the borders.

Alexander came to be known as the hardest working monarch in Europe. He ruled the country in person, and even the smallest matters passed through his hands. In 1931, he issued a second proclamation, supposedly restoring constitutional rule, but the King had even more power.

As internal troubles grew, relations with Italy became more strained. After the murder of Chancellor Dollfuss, the two countries almost clashed over Austria. France continues to hold the key to the Balkans with her control of the Little Entente. It was through France that Alexander hoped to effect a rapprochement with Italy.

Toward the end of his life, Alexander lived in constant fear of trouble. He is reported to have been heavily interested in Yugoslav industries, and, according to observers, was the richest King in Southeastern Europe. He is said to have received $1,000,000 a year as a salary.

A man of simple tastes, but with an inordinate love of power, he was a skilled pianist, possessed an excellent singing voice, and was widely read in many fields. He put in long hours at his desk, and was one of the best shots in his kingdom. He was fond of tennis, and spent much of his time in the evening playing with his sons.

His dream of a Serb-dominated Yugoslavia generally is considered to have failed, and to have been the cause of his assassination. Loved by many of his subjects, he was hated as a tyrant and "exploiter of the poor" by others. Recent reports of his country have painted it as a poverty-stricken land where nationalities have been suppressed with a ruthless hand.

Barthou: A Great Frenchman—and a Great European

(Continued from page 6)

the British disarmament thesis with equality for Germany as its objective, viewed the European scene with intense realism. As Premier of France, in 1913, M. Barthou forced through what then was a most unpopular measure of increasing the term of compulsory service in the Army from two to three years. France grew in her respect for the foresight of M. Barthou, and, from that time on, whether in the Government, or out of it, M. Barthou always was heeded.

No European diplomat had more influence than he in the realinement of Powers which has taken place in Europe in the post-War period. Whether his policies were rooted in wisdom from the long-range viewpoint, it is agreed by most observers that M. Barthou's school of political thinking, obsessed with the principle of retaining the *status quo* as the only practical method of maintaining peace in Europe, at least has prevented any flare-ups following the numerous war scares in Europe this year.

Born on August 25, 1862, in the little village of Oloron-Sainte-Marie, in the Department of Basse-Pyrénées, M. Barthou was a typical Gascon.

Barthou, Was Typical Gascon

His parents, it is said, almost starved themselves to death so the boy could get a good education, and university training at the Lycée de Pau. He studied law at Pau, and practised in Paris where, at thirty-two, he became a Cabinet member for the first time, the youngest Minister ever to sit in a French Cabinet.

He was four times Minister of Public Works, twice Foreign Minister, once Home Minister, twice Minister of War, seven times Minister of Justice, and twice Premier. altho, on the second occasion, in 1930, he did not succeed in forming a Government.

Like so many other public figures in France—and like Ramsay MacDonald in

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England—he began as a radical, but turned sharply to the right in his later years. Altho his party, the Radical Socialist, which is not at all radical in the accepted sense of the word, was hard hit by the Stavisky scandal, M. Barthou emerged unscathed, and, after a brief retirement from the political arena, from 1931 to the end of last year, he was offered the Foreign Ministry by Premier Gaston Doumergue, who formed a Ministry of National Union following the Stavisky affair.

M. Barthou went to work at once to scotch the plans for reconciliation with Germany sponsored by Sir John Simon, and Arthur Henderson, at Geneva. He set out to protect France by bottling up Germany with a network of powerful allies.

He succeeded in effecting an understanding with Premier Mussolini, whose interests clashed with those of France's allies of the Little Entente. This was made possible when Hitler played into Barthou's hands by arousing suspicion as to the origin of the murder of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria during the Nazi putsch in Austria last July.

Italy began to suspect that Hitler's ambitions were spreading to the Adriatic, as well as to the Rhine. At that point Mussolini joined hands with Barthou, and recently announced that a Franco-Italian pact would be forthcoming.

M. Barthou was working on a plan to conciliate Italy and Yugoslavia—the country which would be most affected if Italy obtained a free hand in the Adriatic—when a bullet ended his life. To the end, M. Barthou worked for France with an uncompromising genius born of a driving energy, and a realistic approach to everything he undertook in political fields.

Skeptic, But Great European

M. Barthou was a writer and art critic. He wrote exquisitely about Richard Wagner, Mirabeau, Victor Hugo, and about rare books and paintings. His library is rich in first editions, his collection of manuscripts is famous. His sentences were polished carefully, and his theory of biography was that a writer should penetrate the secret of a personality.

He seldom saw a doctor, and ate what he pleased. Campaigns of calumny against his private life did not destroy public confidence in his character.

He was a member of the Académie, his principal work being a biography of Mirabeau, the great tribune of the Revolution. Other works included books on Lamartine, the poet; Baudelaire, Verlaine, a study of the love-life of Richard Wagner, and the love-letters of Victor Hugo.

More than any other Frenchman in public life, he exemplified the French intellectual genius.

He was a great Frenchman, and a great European, a sound skeptic, who, when German guns shelled Paris, and people rushed with their valuables to safe-deposit vaults, was seen scurrying along with a few rare editions under his arm.

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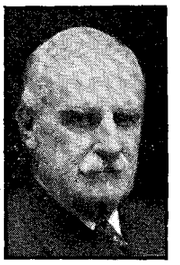

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Dizzy, Daffy, and Dangerous Dramatics

World Series of 1934: A Riot, a Million-Dollar-Gate, a Smashing Football Game on a Baseball Diamond, and the Whole Mad Drama Dominated by the Brothers Dean

IN the shower-rooms, Siberia for banished pitchers, a dancing dervish clad in a pitch helmet, à la Frank Buck, and the uniform of the St. Louis Cardinals, posed before clicking cameras with an inflated rubber tiger under his arm, the rubber tiger's tail between his teeth. J. Hanna "Dizzy" Jerome Herman Dean, born in several Texas towns, and reared on the road, is speaking. The tiger's tail between his teeth can not hide a triumphant grin:

"We did it, didn't we?" yelped Mr. Dizzy Dean. "I knew we would from the start. I felt great out there this afternoon. Had a lot of fun. I let them get a couple of hits, and, then, I decided to stop fooling around and throw those strikes past 'em. Boy, was that Greenberg wild? I just had to laugh when he missed those third swings."

Sixth Act a Riot

Short minutes before, out on Detroit's Navin Field, battered Manager Cochrane's Tigers were being smeared gleefully by one of the wildest, most astounding ball-clubs that ever reached and won a World Series. One, "Ducky Wucky" Medwick, of the St. Louis Cardinals, one of their saner, but more belligerent, young men, was sliding into third on the tail of a triple. Up out of the dust, his spiked feet clawed at the chest of Owen, Detroit third baseman—no two stories agree on what Owen had done, if anything, to provoke attack. Second scene, same act: Medwick stood, hands on hips and his back to boos, out at his post in the field, just out of range of the bottles which flew from enraged Detroit supporters.

Detroit fans, rendered a bit balmy by the prospects of their first World Series championship in twenty-five years, had been cracking their knuckles against the seats, and curling their toes in suppressed rage while the Cardinals were pounding every Tiger pitcher out of the box in that seventh and deciding game of the Series. Medwick's breach of baseball manners snapped the tension—and the reason of Detroit fans. A roaring riot! Curtain on that act.

No mortal dramatist could have written a climax for the World Series of 1934 after the first six acts had been played—six of the maddest games in the wildest World Series in the history of the game. But baseball managed to write its own climax with a seventh act, a seventh game which proved to be a battle of superlatives. Study the skilful build-up for that climax.

The Series opened in Detroit after a wild scramble which saw the Giants and the Yankees plowed under—a good example of curtailed production for the good of the product. A Series between the Giants and the Yankees would have been high school dramatics matched against this "Belasco battle." Bare outlines of the plot demonstrate the genius of the game that wrote it:

The elder and dizzier of the Deans pitched the Cardinals to an 8—3 victory in the Detroit opener. The appetite of the Tigers, and the Tiger fans, was whetted—no birdlike hunger, but a Cardinal would do. Cochrane led his trump, "Schoolboy" Rowe. The Cardinals were leading 2—1 in the ninth. The Tigers squeezed out a 3—2 win in the twelfth! Detroit hit the ceiling.

Then, out in St. Louis, the younger Dean, the "Daffy" one, took the third game to snap the tie, and whoop it up for the Cardinal fans. St. Louis turned out to watch the Cardinals march on to the title; the Tigers won that fourth game, 10—4.

The elder Dean got in that game, running for Davis. A bad move, that was, for Billy Rogell, on a fast throw to first, bounced a ball off his head that sent the great Dean rolling in the dust, to be carried, groggy, but grinning, out of the game. With veritable Shakespearian skill, the play was built up, the audience drawn out on the edge of their seats. Dramatic suspense!

Just here, two favorite themes of the dramatic muse were woven into the plot: Vendetta, and the valor of the underdog. It was a Sunday, day of rest for all but baseball-players. The masses jammed St. Louis's Sportsman's Park.

Dizzy Dean, pitching, would show these Tigers: Vendetta! Young, frail Tommy Bridges, knocked out of the box in the third game, was on mound for Detroit: The underdog. Tommy Bridges outpitched Dizzy Dean, and won that game, 3—1.

Back in Detroit, the show settled down for what should have been the last act. It is safe to say that a million dollars changed hands in backing that "sure thing." Rowe, Tiger varsity pitcher, was on the mound. Paul "Daffy" Dean faced him: Vendetta and the valor of the underdog written into one character! The Cardinals won that game, 4—3. Daffy Dean allowed seven hits; his single in the seventh won the game.

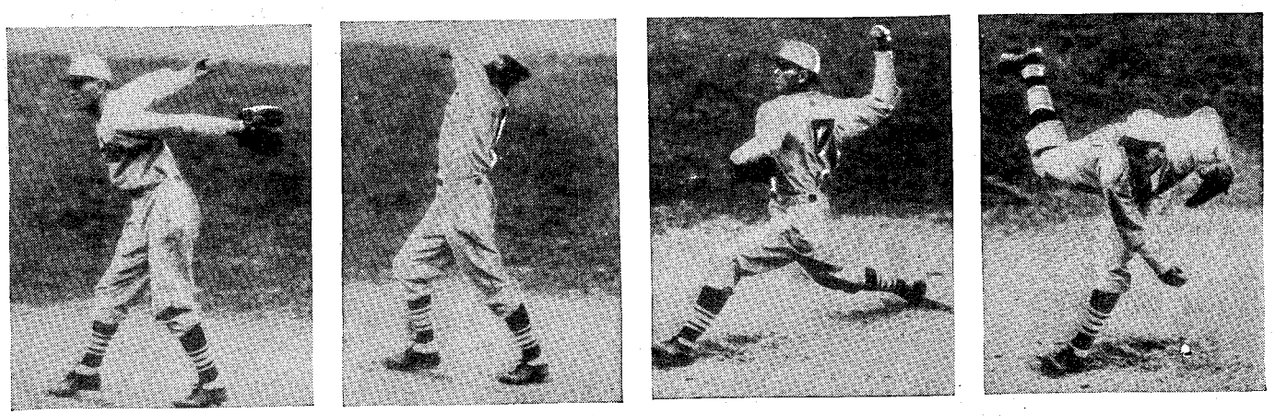
His Little Brother Did It

After the game, J. Hanna "Dizzy" Dean speaking; Bill Corum, of the New York *Evening Journal*, recording: "You know, that lick on my head sort of set me thinking, and I just thought to myself, I know what I am going to do: I am going to send my little brother after them rascals. And he brought 'em home with him, too, didn't he?"

Those were the six acts that asked for a climax—they got it: A riot of cursing fans, and swirling color, punctuated by flying bottles, and, always, the broad grin of Dizzy Dean, confident, crowing rooster on the mound. Quite a drama, the World Series of 1934. George Arliss, or Walter Hampden, never would dare walk on the stage, facing such an exacting audience, surrounded by such a brilliant supporting cast. The risk of being obscured, lost on the stage, would terrify the doughtiest of troupers. But the Dean boys, Dizzy and Daffy, walked right on and dominated the dramatics.

The dizzier Dean speaking, back in his room, natural as a burro's bray: "Say, but wasn't those Tigers funny. I never saw a team get stage-fright that bad. I hope I ain't like that when I go into vaudeville."

Mrs. Jerome Patricia Dean speaking: "Hurry up, hon. Get on your hat and coat. It's time you got to the broadcasting studio."



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"Dizzy" Dean winds up and cuts one across the middle of the plate

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Rod-and-Reel Swordfish at $3,571 Each

Seven Broadbill Is the Total Atlantic Catch This Season, but Big-Game Anglers Hope to Improve Their Technique

By Dudley Siddall

Each of the seven swordfish taken by the sporting method of rod-and-reel in the Atlantic Ocean off Montauk Point, Long Island, this summer represented an average cost of $3,571. This is the estimate of Arthur Howe, Secretary of the Montauk Yacht Club. Eight to ten thousand harpooned swordfish, taken in this same area for commercial purposes, brought an average price of $50 in the wholesale market.

"The dollar comparison indicates that big-game anglers cheerfully accept the short end of a seventy-to-one chance of getting a broadbill when they use a rod and reel in preference to the efficient harpoon," said Mr. Howe. "But they think the thrill is worth any price."

Since 1927, when the late Oliver C. Grinnell culminated five years of experimental angling by boating the first rod-and-reel swordfish on the Atlantic Ocean, the Montauk Yacht Club has enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the broadbill game. Commercial catches show that broadbill range over vast areas of the North Atlantic, yet the anglers all operate from the club where the art was born.

"My records show that seventeen boats were used almost exclusively for swordfishing this season," said Mr. Howe. "Together, the private yachts and the charter-boats fished an aggregate of 500 days for broadbill. Figuring each boat at $50 a day, $25,000 is a conservative total of swordfishing expense. Dividing this by seven, or the total rod-and-reel catch, you find the average cost per fish for the 1934 season was $3,571. Last year, eight fish were taken, and twelve in 1932. Broadbills will be around through October, and a few fishermen with them, so there is still a slight possibility that last year's score will be equaled, or beaten."

The Woman Does Not Pay

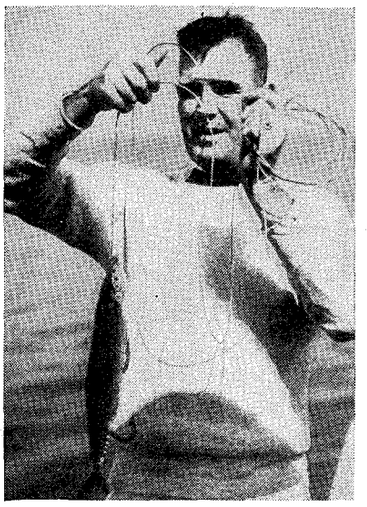
Mrs. Fred Hauck of Chicago is one of the few, and perhaps the only one in the history of the game, who beat the high cost of swordfishing. New York friends took her out on the *Malobi*, a charter-boat, with Capt. Bill Hatch. It was her first experience at ocean-fishing. Before the day was over she captured a 195-pounder.

The biggest swordfish this season was captured by Robert M. Gillham of New York, a 286-pounder, taken on the *Cheerio* with Capt. Howard Lance.

Under present methods, the swordfishing yachts emulate the commercial boats. Hour after hour they cruise at six to ten knots, with all hands keeping a vigilant lookout for a sickle-shaped fin, or a lethargic black shape, moving slowly in the water. This means that a swordfish has come up from his deep feeding-grounds to loaf around on the surface for some reason unknown save to swordfish. A stuffed mackerel, or squid, with two large hooks sewn neatly inside, is trolled tastily before his eyes.

It happens too often that the swordfish blinks sleepily at the morsel, like a gorged gourmand, and lazily eases away. (The non-sporting commercial method is to steal up on him and jab him with an iron.) On the rare occasions, when the swordfish will viciously hit the presented bait, the angler is in for a fight usually lasting from one to four hours.

"It is a certainty that swordfish do their feeding down deep," said Alois Menschik, who got his third broadbill this season.



Capt. Wally Baker, of the *Oligrin*, displays the bait devised for swordfish by the late Oliver C. Grinnell: A mackerel, stuffed and sewn up around two swordfish hooks

"If we can devise a way to fish down where they are, we ought to get more action. There are thousands of them to be caught beneath the surface, only nobody knows how to get down with a swordfish-bait.

"The problem might seem simple, because most angling is done beneath the surface. Swordfish, however, will not take ordinary baits. Sharks present another obstacle. Nobody wants to spend half an hour fashioning a swordfish-bait, and then troll it beneath the surface for a shark to grab."

Heavy sinkers, made fast to the line, are out as a possibility. The swordfish purist uses a twelve-ounce rod and a twenty-four thread line, even on fish weighing 500 pounds, and lead weights are to be avoided.

"Carrie-Fin, who holds the woman's world championship with an 873-pound marlin," said Mrs. Oliver C. Grinnell, President of the Salt Water Anglers of America and first woman to catch a North Atlantic broadbill, "was here from her home in Tahiti recently. She says that big-game anglers in the South Seas have a bait-fish called the *kahwai*, which stays alive during hours of trolling. We haven't any such bait-fish in the North Atlantic, but I hope we will find something that will enable us to get down where the big fish are."

Mr. George E. Glatther, President, The Art Metal Company, Cleveland

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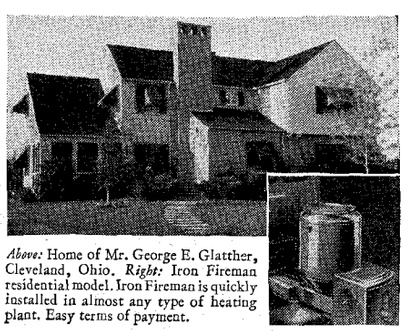

Above: Home of Mr. George E. Glatther, Cleveland, Ohio. *Right:* Iron Fireman residential model. Iron Fireman is quickly installed in almost any type of heating plant. Easy terms of payment.

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Week-End Winners

Football supremacy seems to be on the road—as is an increasing number of teams.

In a season already beset with upsets, the Eastern teams are withstanding the cumulative Saturday shocks somewhat better than the teams farther West, once the "Roman Empire" of the game.

In the East, Pittsburgh, Columbia, and Fordham have survived more than mere skirmishes, with credit. Princeton, the Army, Colgate, and Dartmouth gave great promise, tho they have yet to prove their claim under heavy fire. But considering the state of affairs in other sections of the country, it is safe to say that the strongest teams, potential and proven, are in the East—at last.

Minnesota threatens in the Big Ten; Rice and Texas have put the Southwest up in the head-lines. Tennessee, Duke, and Tulane stand out in the South. Stanford leads in the Far West.

At this point in the season, several scores, casualties of last week-end, should be remembered in watching the games this Saturday—they are the important points in plotting the graphs of the gridirons:

The East

Army	48	Drake	0
Fordham	6	Boston College	0
Dartmouth	27	Maine	0
Princeton	35	Williams	6
Pittsburgh	20	So. California	6
Temple	6	Indiana	6
Yale	14	Pennsylvania	6
Harvard	13	Brown	0

The West

Chicago	27	Michigan	0
Illinois	14	Ohio State	13
Michigan State	13	Carnegie Tech.	0
Notre Dame	18	Purdue	7
Nebraska	14	Iowa	13

The South

Alabama	41	Mississippi State	0
Arkansas	6	Baylor	0
Duke	20	Georgia Tech.	0
Louisiana State	20	Auburn	6
Rice	9	So. Methodist	0
Tennessee	27	Mississippi	0
Texas	19	Oklahoma	0

The Far West

California	7	Coll. of Pacific	6
Gonzaga	13	Washington State	6
Nevada	9	St. Mary's	7
Stanford	20	Northwestern	0
Washington	16	Oregon	6

* * * *

The Polo Season on Long Island was definitely closed last Saturday when the Open Championship was duplicated on a handicap basis in the contest between Templeton and Aurora for the Monty Waterbury Cup. As in the case of the Open, Aurora was defending the title, and lost. Templeton, with the two Guests, Michael Phipps and Stewart Iglehart, won the "Monty," 9—8, in the most thrilling tournament game played on Long Island this season. The match was won when Raymond Guest scored a free hit in an overtime period.

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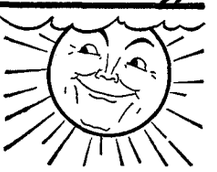

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Elwood Kalbaugh—Success Story

Princeton's Football Captain, Ex-Bench-Warmer, Holds the Hardest Job on Crisler's Team, Thanks to the Patron Saint of the Underdog; Therein Lies an Horatio Alger Tale

By Joel P. Glass

A LITTLE over a year ago Elwood—better known as "Mose"—Kalbaugh (pronounced *cal'baw*) was a substitute center on the Princeton football team, anxious to become a regular, but little hopeful. Weighing only 168 pounds, and comparatively inexperienced, there was slight chance that he could displace 200-pound Danny Hinman, a skilled veteran.

As the Tigers swing into the present season, Kalbaugh's situation is vastly different: He is their regular center, and their captain. No other man is more important to the team's success. With him rests, in large degree, the answer to a question which football fans East and West are asking: Will Fritz Crisler be able to continue the remarkable coaching success which, last year, produced a great unbeaten and untied eleven?

Thus it is no light burden that Captain Mose bears. Still lacking the poundage which his position usually requires, altho the passing of a year has brought his weight almost to 180 pounds, he gives promise of carrying it successfully. He seems to have a knack for avoiding injury.

Up From the Benches

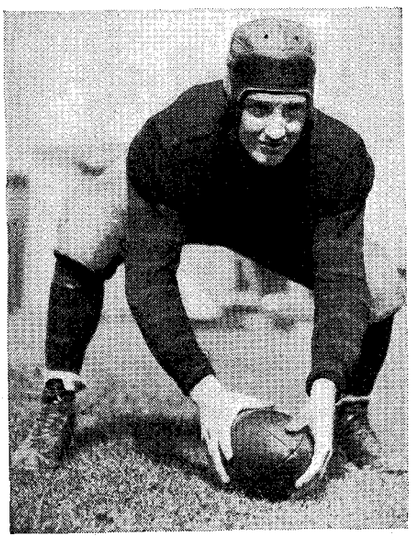
Back of Kalbaugh's unexpected climb to the heights at Princeton, there is an interesting story.

He comes from Bellaire, Ohio, which happens to be the home of John Kadlic, Princeton's great quarter-back. These lads now are completing nine years as gridiron comrades, counting three at Bellaire High School, two at Kiski preparatory (the Kiskiminetas Springs School, Saltsburg, Pa.) and four at Princeton. But while the brilliant Kadlic has marched steadily from one first-string position to another, starring in each, Kalbaugh has had to fight hard for his successes, had to pass through a period of waiting before he could get at them.

He and Kadlic entered Bellaire High in the same autumn. Kadlic immediately annexed the quarter-back post, but Kalbaugh, who weighed only 109 pounds, didn't even get on the team. He had to wait until the following year, by which time he tipped the scales at 130, for that event.

Coach Al Sears placed him at center. He soon was convinced that this was the one position he really cared to play. In later years, coaches seemed certain that his yearning to be a center was misplaced, but luck and Mose were too much for them.

For instance, when Coach Sears left Bellaire High, his successor shifted Mose to tackle. Two years later, when he and Kadlic entered Kiski, Coach Jim Marks stationed him at guard. He was only a substitute, at that, for his rival for a regular assignment was Joe Gailus, a star player who was later to be captain of a formidable Ohio State team.



Acme

A Tiger crouches: "Mose" Kalbaugh gets down over the ball

But the patron saint of the underdog took a hand. In his second year at Kiski the regular center dropped out in the second game of the season. Coach Marks was short of material and when the eager Kalbaugh volunteered for the position he got it. He held it. He has played center ever since.

It hasn't been easy, tho. At Princeton Fritz Crisler, noting his weight, advised him to try for the backfield. Kalbaugh shook his head, and went out for center. He took terrific beatings in practise in the spring and fall of 1932, and the spring of 1933, and his only solace was a late appearance in a few games already won.

Sports Calendar

Football
October 27

Purdue *vs.* Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh.
Army *vs.* Yale at New Haven.
Syracuse *vs.* Brown at Providence.
California *vs.* Washington at Seattle.
Penn State *vs.* Columbia at Baker Field, New York City.
Dartmouth *vs.* Harvard at Cambridge.
Southern Methodist *vs.* Fordham at Polo Grounds, New York City.
Tulane *vs.* Georgia Tech at New Orleans.
Illinois *vs.* Michigan at Ann Arbor.
Minnesota *vs.* Iowa at Iowa City.
Vanderbilt *vs.* Louisiana State at Nashville.
Navy *vs.* Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
Cornell *vs.* Princeton at Princeton.
Rice *vs.* Texas at Houston.
Southern California *vs.* Stanford at Palo Alto.
Notre Dame *vs.* Wisconsin at South Bend.

In the fall of 1933, with big Danny Hinman blocking the way, his prospects continued gloomy. Again his patron saint: In the second day of practise Hinman broke a bone in his foot. Up in his office at the Princeton Athletic Association the next morning, Coach Crisler pondered the problem of filling Hinman's place. Should he shift another heavy lineman into it?

He sent for Kalbaugh. It was a sort of story-book situation. They faced each other without a word. Crisler's eyes bored into Kalbaugh's. Mose looked back at him unwaveringly. He knew what the coach was asking, and the coach knew what he was replying. And when Crisler, after a moment of this silent interchange, said, "All right, Mose, you may go; I haven't anything to say." Kalbaugh knew that he had become regular center.

Kalbaugh's play turned out to be more than adequate in every particular. He broke in against Columbia and helped nobly in vanquishing the team which later was to astonish the world with a Rose Bowl victory. He speedily became a tower of strength. Outweighed by his opponent in every game he entered, he never was outplayed.

He Can and Does Take It

Against Yale, in the climax game of the season—biggest thrill of all for a Princeton man making his first appearance—Mose had a wonderful afternoon. Malin, the 240-pound Eli guard, played opposite him on defense. Mose more than held his own against the giant, and, altho outweighed by seventy-five pounds, several times opened a hole through him which allowed Princeton to run a play over him.

Kalbaugh is a valuable man to the Tigers as a captain and as a player. He is first, last, and all the time, a team-player. Modest and retiring, he lacks weight, and he is not speedy, but he diagnoses enemy plays with great accuracy. He is an exceptionally fine tackler—the coaches say he "stings 'em." He is a good blocker, has a fine offensive charge, and never makes a really bad pass.

Above all, he is tough. That is an important quality in a center's life. All last season he was not once seriously hurt. His predilection for playing center is due, in part, to a liking for backing up the line of defense. This is far more interesting than playing in the line, for it affords an excellent chance for studying and analyzing the enemy offensive.

More than that, tho, it provides him with a first-class opportunity for keeping his eyes on the ball. Mose likes to keep his eyes on the ball, for he likes to be where the ball is. He usually is, too. That is one reason why he is so vital to the Tigers this year; and why they are apt to be badly crippled if anything happens to him.

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Wall Street Shows New Hopefulness

Financial Sentiment Is Much Improved, But Uncertainties Over the November Election Sustain Caution; Education for the "Customers' Man"; Fifth Avenue's Madam President

By Robert Winsmore

FINANCIAL sentiment has improved measurably during the past fortnight, particularly with respect to Administration policies and purposes. That is clearly evident to anyone who moves inquisitively through Wall Street. There has been progressive modification of fears of unsettling and obstructive procedure at Washington, and increasing faith that reassuring and constructive developments are in prospect.

And it is noteworthy that much of the better feeling has resulted from direct personal contacts with the President and his intimate advisers.

At the same time, recurring hesitancy displayed by the stock market has shown that the new hopefulness is timid and cautious, and there is wide-spread disposition to delay financial plannings and market activities until November election results are known. Wall Street uneasiness over those results is greater than is apparent on the surface of things. It is not doubted that the New Deal will be nationally indorsed and the Administration's hand strengthened. Such outcome of the voting has been discounted in banking parlors and on the Stock Exchange. But there is abiding fear that some election returns may be so positively indicative of a popular swing to the farther Left that both the political and the industrial pictures will be disturbingly changed.

Fear of Washington Grows Less

In particular, there is more anxiety than is admitted in the higher seats in Wall Street over the possibilities of the California situation.

That Upton Sinclair could locally accomplish more than a modicum of what his EPIC program proposes is strongly questioned, but there is apprehension that a decisive Sinclair majority will cause alert leaders elsewhere to find political expediency in further radical experimentation by Congress, as well as by State legislatures. Such a majority, it is felt, will make signs of new conservatism at Washington quite undependable.

For that reason the California election is regarded by many who have to do with financial affairs as an approaching crisis which wisdom will await. Unless offset by other results a Sinclair victory will be discouraging and, if emphatic, may be disturbing to the markets. But a Sinclair defeat, if unequivocal, will be hailed as distinctly reassuring, as bullish on stocks, doubtless as a reason to initiate promptly various financing and speculative projects that are now in abeyance.

Blank & Stoller

Walter L. Johnson

Having long stood trial and finally accepted Pecora-forged shackles with more or less grace, the New York Stock Exchange is wisely, if very belatedly, proceeding to put itself right with the public. Former intermittent efforts to that end were uniformly stiff, inept, and ineffective, but a new policy has come with the installation of Walter L. Johnson as chairman of the Exchange's committee on publicity. It shows new understanding of the psychology of the skeptical rank and file. The throng from Missouri is now to be shown.

In preparation for that, education has begun at home. The "customers' man's" complacent ignorance of the machinery of the market-place is being corrected by a course of training that will, or should, give him understanding of his business beyond the mere solicitation of orders. He and his like, who are in effect salesmen of Wall Street service, will be expected hereafter to know something and talk intelligently of the mechanics of that service when in contact with their clients.

That is a radical reform long needed. The stockbroker's "customers' man," concerned with nothing but the production of commissions and of salary-fixing credits therefor, has been directly responsible through recent years for much of the deep-seated suspicion and bitter criticism that Wall Street has had to face. To require of him now a knowledge of what his activities really mean, of what he puts into operation when he pushes an order-slip through a wicket, will open one new route to a better understanding between the stock market and the public.

Education Begins At Home

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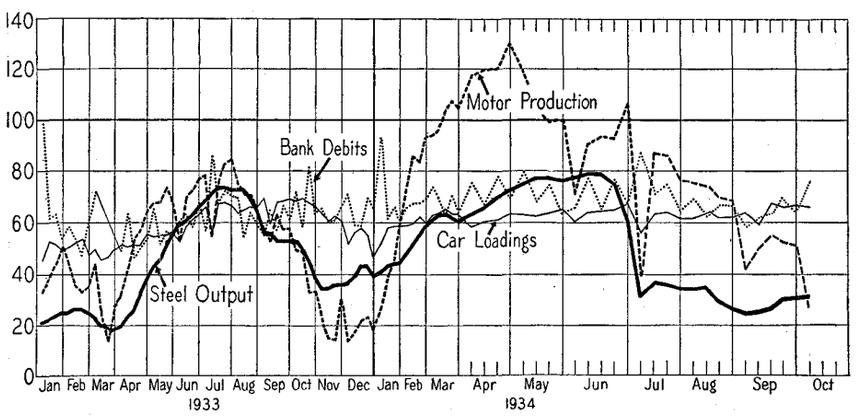
Few wives of eminently successful Wall Street financiers concern themselves with trade. Fewer still invest capital and undertake active management of large merchandising organizations.

Therefore it was news last week when Mrs. Floyd B. Odlum, wife of huge Atlas Corporation's presiding genius, disclosed such investment and became President of Bonwit Teller, Inc., Fifth Avenue department store.

Bonwit Teller & Company was founded by Paul J. Bonwit in 1900. By 1929 it had outgrown two homes and settled itself in a glittering new one on the northern edge of the New York shopping district.

Funds for the latest expansion came from issues of securities underwritten by spectacular Samuel Ungerleider, of Ohio, who was then at the peak of his Wall Street career.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending October 6

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The years that followed 1929 were not good years for either underwriting bankers or department stores specializing in smart, expensive women's wear. Bonwit Teller issues did not "go well" in the market, did not gain favor among investors or speculators, when sold did not stay sold. When Floyd B. Odlum's Atlas Corporation absorbed the Ungerleider Financial Corporation in 1931, Bonwit Teller securities were among the least desirable assets in the latter's portfolio.

Undesirable as they were, however, they represented working control of Bonwit Teller & Company, and that interested Mrs. Floyd B. Odlum greatly. Before long she was an official Bonwit Teller adviser, arranging innovations, promoting new departments, capturing Russia's exiled Grand Duchess Marie to manage a photographic studio. Recently Bonwit Teller finances were readjusted, and, quite apart from the interests of Atlas Corporation, she became a potent stockholder. Last week Paul J. Bonwit, seventy-one, ill, arose from his presidential chair, and Hortense McQuarrie Odlum, forty-two, pert, blue-eyed, sat down in his place.

Born in Utah, daughter of a Mormon elder, Hortense McQuarrie married Floyd B. Odlum in Salt Lake City in 1915 when he was earning $50 a month in the law department of the Utah Light & Power Company. To-day his Atlas Corporation, started in 1923 with one partner and a joint capital of $40,000, is the greatest of American investment trusts, has control of assets totaling $130,000,000. Having stood by while her husband was accomplishing that, Mrs. Odlum has now achieved a lifelong ambition by going to work.

A Boom in Russia

Russia gives the visitor the impression that it is in the midst of a sweeping industrial boom, according to N. S. Reeder, Vice-President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, who returned to the United States last week from an observation tour of that country.

Moscow, particularly, is bristling with all manner of construction activity, with work on the new passenger subway being carried on twenty-four hours a day. The country's railway facilities are congested, he told reporters, with the roads carrying more freight and passengers than at any time in history.

The most remarkable feature of the boom, he said, was the vast number of large manufacturing plants producing heavy products in contrast with the dearth of such plants formerly. Plants are not only working at high speed, but are turning out heavy tonnages of rolled steel, automobiles, trucks, machine-tools, air-planes and other equipment. All parts entering into motor-truck production are being made in plants within Russia.

"Russia still has a long way to go, of course," the American business man said, "before its industry catches up with that of the United States. But the country is hard at work to make up for lost time. Its progress undoubtedly will be interesting to watch."

Bar-Gold Price at New Peak

The world price for bar-gold in London on October 11 established a new peak, rising to 143 shillings, threepence ($35.02) per fine ounce, which represented a ninepence rise over the day before.

The rise was considered a remarkable demonstration of the strength of the franc against the pound, for the advance was accompanied by a decline in the pound to a new record low in terms of gold currencies in Paris where francs were quoted at 73.83 to the pound.

Increasing advantages to England were seen by exchange authorities in the rising price of gold, however, for the depreciating value of the pound will assist England in her struggle for larger sales in the markets of the Far East and South America, where she is in vigorous competition with the Japanese.

While gold was advancing, a sharp rise was also recorded in the price of bar-silver in London. Large buying-orders from China and India were understood to be the reason, altho exchange experts in New York were at a loss to know why the Far East has suddenly changed its position. For the last two or three months the Far East has been selling silver, not buying. The Shanghai silver dollar rose one and five-eighths cents to 38.50 cents and the Hongkong dollar rose an equal amount to 42.50, a new high for the year. In New York the dollar was firm against the pound.

Retiring Submarginal Land

An offer to transplant owners of worn-out farm land to more fertile soil was made last week by Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, who, on behalf of the Government, is planning to buy up 1,000,000 acres of submarginal fields. The cost of the project will be defrayed from the $25,000,000 of public works funds allotted for the retirement of arid land.

Buying and option-taking already is under way in the Dakotas, Montana, the Southeast, and Far West. Approximately $5 an acre is being paid. It has been estimated that there are between thirty and forty million acres which should be taken from cultivation, and converted to other use.

The worn-out land, said Mr. Hopkins, would be turned into parks, game-preserves, Indian reservations, because: "We might as well use the land for some really social purpose, and give the people who have been struggling with it a chance to get going on decent farms."

Approximately two-thirds of the families to be migrated have their own plans for resettling. The rest will be guided by the Government. Meanwhile, they will be assisted by employment in national forests, or on the highways.

To prevent land-companies from boosting prices, the exact location of Federal purchases will not be made public.

"In many instances land-companies have taken this poor land and sold it over and over again as fast as different buyers came up," said Mr. Hopkins.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Questioning Business Leaders

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Can the present crop of business leaders be made to understand that policies and practises that are morally wrong can not possibly be economically right?

Cleveland. A. B. WALTON.

The Press Rebuked

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The newspapers and magazines are run much on the principle of the old-time medicine-show.

By attracting a large audience, keeping it curious and interested by entertainments and nonsense, then selling the crowd the stuff they advertise.

How can newspapers and magazines be expected to see eye to eye with the common people when, with a few exceptions, they are, in themselves, profit-seeking, dividend-paying large corporations?

The policies of their best-paying customer, "big business," naturally will be favored. More of the interference with the freedom of the press will come from their own board of directors than from any of the people or their representatives.

OLAV MOE.

Sioux City, Iowa.

Lawyers' Ethics

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Mr. Reading demands a revision of lawyers' ethics without considering the reasons which brought them into existence. There was a time when men were put to death without trial for crimes of which they had been accused, anonymously, or not at all.

To stop this, English-speaking people have established by law the propositions that a man may not be convicted and punished for a felony except upon proper indictment by a grand jury; that he shall not be forced to give testimony against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Where the accused is pretty certainly guilty, but claims to have been formerly acquitted, can we afford to allow the State to try a man over and over until it secures a conviction, merely to keep one guilty man from escaping punishment? The preservation of our ancient liberties, it seems to me, is much more important.

And as for the lawyers, they are hardly to be blamed if their ethics "not only justify their action, but demand it," since, in this respect, their ethics follow the Constitution. And an ethical lawyer will not, of course, permit his client to perjure himself.

As a court-reporter I have been intimately associated with lawyers for a quarter of a century; and, in my opinion, the average of honor among them is higher than among any other body of men.

It is true that a certain kind of client demands a crooked lawyer, and gets him. But a high degree of ability is usually accompanied by high ethical standards, and successful business men who can recognize ability, and who pay most of the lawyers' bills, are often willing to put up with the ethics in order to get the ability. And that, it seems to me, is something to think about.

CHARLES V. PRICE.

Charleston, West Virginia.

Paul Engle, of Iowa

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In reading Joseph Cummings Chase's "The Molding of These Times," I noticed that he mentions Paul Engle as "A great poet from Idaho." Mr. Engle is a native of Iowa, born in Cedar Rapids, and that city is still his home. We of Iowa are proud of our poet and know that he merits the appreciation given him in this article.

L. HUTTON.

Marion, Iowa.

Making Money Trap Criminals

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The capture in the Lindbergh case should teach us the value of withdrawing certain issues of money from circulation periodically. It was because the gold certificate which Hauptmann presented to the gas-station man had been ordered withdrawn from circulation by the Government, that he was captured. We change the color of our automobile license plates each year so that officers of the law may quickly detect any one who has not paid his tax. Why should not our Government adopt some such method of changing our type or color of currency as a check on criminals?

C. W. JOHNSON.

Alhambra, California.

Dr. Bassett's Article—Two Views

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—If Dr. Arthur E. Bassett, who writes so feelingly upon the subject of the school children who are overworked by the ponderous assignments heaped upon them by tyrannical school-teachers, would spend a week as an observer in the schoolrooms, with his children, his attitude would probably be considerably changed. He would see that if the children utilized the hours within the schoolroom, they would have very little work to do at home.

Longview, Texas. MRS. CURTIS MORRIS.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am delighted to read the article in THE DIGEST titled "Conservation of the School Children," by A. E. Bassett, and to commend the author for his courageous statements condemning the practise of forcing children to do home work.

Sioux City, Iowa. B. A. MELGAARD.

Limiting Legacies

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The plan to tax machines as outlined in the September 15 issue might help, but I suggest the following plan which should bring about a marked improvement in our economic difficulties. A law should be enacted to provide that: except donor's wife or husband, no person would be permitted to inherit, or receive as a gift, a total of more than $25,000 worth of property, cash, etc., during his or her entire lifetime. Institutions of a charitable nature would be exempt from the above limitations.

El Centro, California. IRA A. HUFFMAN.

We've Been Trimmed Enough
—Kuhn in the Indianapolis *News*

Employers' Rights in Labor Disorders

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Mr. Jere Heilman of California wants to know why employees do not have the privilege of calling out the militia to protect their interests as the employers do. The employers have not yet stooped to firing or destroying the workers' homes, their cars or other possessions. Every one has a right to ask for protection for his property and when the strikers go on a rampage this has often been done. Every man has the right to strike, but the picketing *should be stopped.*

I am not personally interested in either side, but if I were an employer I would see a man in Hades rather than reemploy him, had he so much as hurled a brick through my window.

Detroit. L. LONG.

Vermont's Deer Season

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Re. open season for game bulletin, as printed in the September 29 issue. We note that an error has been made in the open season specified for deer in Vermont. The open season as quoted is correct, excepting that in Essex County the season is from November 1 to 30.

B. J. BOYLAN.

Island Pond, Vermont.

And Now Diagonal Buttonholes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am decidedly against a straw vote on buttonholes, which would make either the horizontal or the vertical compulsory.

The matter is of sufficient importance, however, to demand a definite solution, and, in the spirit of fair play to both sides, I suggest a compromise in the nature of a diagonal buttonhole which would not only end a most bitter controversy, but would, at the same time, be emblematic of most of our opinions on public matters—biased—so to speak.

LOUIS E. BAUER.

Springfield, Massachusetts.

"Socialize Machinery"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—"Shall we tax the machines?" asks one. "No," says another. Then what is the thing to do?

The answer is plain. Socialize machinery, as advocated by the Socialists of the U. S. A. Use the profits to support those made unemployed by the machine.

S. R. RANDELL.

Washington, D. C.

The Townsend Old Age Pension Plan

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the September 15 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, under the heading "Topics of the Day," and the caption, "A Social Insurance Movement Growing," I conclude by the last sentence of the article that you are not sold on the Townsend Old Age Revolving Pension Plan.

It seems to me that any national question that can show millions of signatures to its petitions is worthy of considerable space in your valuable paper, and, whether you believe it or not, this plan is the most important one that has been before the people since the prohibition poll.

I am advised that there are more than 70,000 signatures to the petitions in Portland, and many millions in the thirty-eight States that have been canvassed—all secured since the plan was proposed in February. Another interesting feature is that the plan has grown in favor whenever it has been discussed.

Long Beach, California. C. RAIFF MILLER.

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BETTER HOMES

THE GOVERNMENT EXTENDS A HELPING HAND TO HOME OWNERS AND TO INDUSTRY

Factories are beginning to hum—a great army of men are treking back to work—sales curves are pushing their way upward as the National Housing Act sets its machinery into motion and brings the full force of its influence in a forward march to recovery.

It promises to bring hope and relief to millions of distressed property owners who grasp this opportunity to repair and improve impoverished property. It grips the alert interest of the architect and engineer. It captures the imagination of civic minded public officials who in greater numbers are sponsoring Municipal Better Housing Campaigns. It revitalizes the tremendous energy of the building industry. It offers new opportunities for immediate sales to the contractor, and the building material dealer.

It stirs into action the credit facilities of banks and building and loan associations. Sixty per cent of the country's commercial banking institutions have already made available their resources for this gigantic building loan program and many others are steadily and willingly joining in this movement.

This program is augmented by the progressive efforts of some of America's great building material manufacturers who have already established their own financing plans to make it easier for the property owner to build and renovate.

Of every dollar spent approximately 75% will find its way into the pockets of the men connected with the construction industry which employs more labor than any other with the exception of agriculture.

As this movement gains momentum in cities, towns, hamlets and on the farms, we see men and machines uniting in one epoch-making initiative that will speed business towards recovery and strengthen our most treasured institution the American home.

If your home or business property is run down during these trying years or has suffered obsolescence, this is the time to ask your local bank, building and loan association, architect, building contractor or building material dealer how you may participate in and benefit by this Better Housing movement. Or write for government booklet, "How Owners of Homes and Business Property May Secure the Benefits of the National Housing Act" to the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

The Literary Digest

LOANS WHICH MAKE HOME LIFE HAPPIER

To beautify the home—add modern equipment—prevent further deterioration—this the National Housing Act makes possible.

Let us take a copy of the Act on a tour of inspection through the average run-down house.

That leaky and damage-creating roof may now be replaced with one that is fire-resisting and water-proof. The exterior of the house has that weatherbeaten look and a property-saving coat of paint will protect and improve its appearance.

As winter approaches we come face to face with the dreaded heating problem of keeping the house warm with an out-dated heating system.

The National Housing Act advances money for the installation of automatic warmth through the electric stoker, oil burner or gas-fired boiler. It permits the purchase of adequate house insulation and weather stripping to conserve warmth and reduce fuel bills.

Floors are old and worn and like magic you can transform them with the sparkling beauty of linoleum.

Here is the neglected cellar—an untidy storage room; it may be redesigned into a livable and often the most enjoyable retreat in the house—such as a billiard room, children's play den or a shop to ride a hobby.

We follow the National Loan on its forward march through the house and up to the attic and with the sweep of careful planning and attractive wall-board change an ugly storage room into a cosy nook or extra bedroom.

Peering into the bathroom we see the need for the exit of the 1900 period plumbing fixtures and their replacement by those colorful, beautifully designed bathroom appointments that add richness to the house. And from the bathroom into the kitchen where the Housing Act helps home owners make work more effortless by transforming the old kitchen equipment into a shining laboratory—labor saving cabinet range, built-in units, attractive wall coverings, sanitary linoleum floors.

Glancing ceilingward, we see inefficient and ugly lighting give way to new lighting fitments that will add to the attractiveness of the home and to the comfort of its occupants. Additional wall plugs here and there and if the house is not within city service, loans permit the installation of home lighting plants and water systems.

The National Housing Act is not only reasonable but flexible. It enables you to spend for air-conditioning, open fireplaces, sprinkler systems, stair cases and stoop, sunray glass, breakfast nooks, garage, stuccoing, sleeping porches, laundry, etc.

While it does not allow for the purchase of removable equipment, by advancing funds for rebuilding it encourages the home owner to use part of his surplus savings for the additional purchase of electric refrigerators, electric irons, dishwashers, toasters, washing machines, electric mixers, vacuum cleaners and many other labor saving devices that enrich living and prolong the well being of the family.

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